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HIGH CHARGES ON MORTGAGES CHECKBUILDING

National Real Estate Organization Seeks to Convince Investors of Their Safety

COMMISSION UP TO 15 P. C. IN CHICAGO

Basis of Facts Sought as Solution of Problem Embarrassing Construction Men

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 27.—"There is no question but that the risks in second mortgages are generally over-emphasized, and that in many communities unduly high charges have tended to restrict home building," said Arthur E. Curtis, secretary of the mortgage finance division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. "It is an unstandardized business, but more money is going into it every year, and we hope at the coming convention of the association, when we shall take up this question in our mortgage section, to make a start toward improving the situation."

"We are making an investigation to determine the risks, and we believe that the facts will show that they do not justify the high charges, but will show comparatively few losses."

Survey by School Dean
"Here in Chicago an illuminating inquiry into the second mortgage situation has just been completed by Harry A. Atkinson, dean of the School of Commerce at the Central Y. M. C. A."

"Mr. Atkinson's investigation shows that the average commission charged here is about 10 per cent, with interest of 6 or 7 per cent in addition. On a second mortgage of \$2000 made for one year this would mean a commission of \$200 with interest of \$140, a total of \$340, which is deducted at the time the loan is made, so that the borrower receives \$1660."

"If the mortgage ran for two years the commission probably would be 15 per cent and the interest 7 per cent; for three years, 15 per cent, same interest. I have known of instances where as much as 25 per cent was charged."

In such an excessive charge as the last, the commission on a \$2000 second mortgage would amount to \$500, and if it ran three years this would mean a total of \$1500, or a combined payment of \$3200 for the use of \$1660 in actual money for three years."

Has One Good Factor
"This, however, should be said of second mortgage rates," added Mr. Curtis. "It is true that they sometimes discourage the individual of small means who wishes to build a home but just falls short of the means to finance it. At the same time they often shut out the weak builder and others who, if financing were too easy, would try to operate on a shoe-string and get into difficulties they could not overcome. In other words the good side of these high charges is they have served to restrict speculative building."

"What we need is a basis of fact. Charges have grown up in different cities along different lines, and day they are levied indiscriminately. The mortgage and finance division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards has taken this question up in earnest and we hope to make a substantial contribution toward its solution this year."

15 to 18 Per Cent Rates Shown in Louisville Survey

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 25 (Special).—Second mortgage interest rates in Louisville run around 6 per cent, plus discount fees, which brings the total up to as high as 15 or 18 per cent, depending on the time the second mortgage runs, according to authorities here. The discount is subtracted from the amount of money lent. The average total rate amounts to 11 or 12 per cent.

C. H. Heatt, chairman of the taxation committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, remarks that a second or third mortgage is usually only for a small part of the cost of a house, and then the high interest on it adds only a very small percentage to the cost of the principal loan. The system here, Mr. Heatt observes, is not so much of a hardship as it appears.

Second Mortgage Problem National, Kansas City Reports

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 25 (Special).—Interest amounting to 6 and 7 per cent is charged on Kansas City second mortgages. These, if they are marketed, must be discounted anywhere from 10 to 20 per cent. The discount, which often is figured in at the time the mortgage is made, varies with the estimated value of the property.

The second mortgage is regarded here as a problem by both building and real estate interests. These experts plain that the problem is in no sense local, but national. Home building operations in Kansas City are well up to market demands, and several times in the last four years have been ahead of demand.

ALLIED AMBASSADORS TO DEBATE VIOLATIONS

PARIS, April 27.—A meeting of the Allied Council of Ambassadors has been called for next Wednesday to take up the supplementary report of Marshal Foch, as head of the Allied Military Committee, on the German violations of the Versailles Treaty.

Japanese From California Are to Farm Lands in Ohio

Colony of 500 Will Locate in Richland County and Take Individual Leases

MANSFIELD, O., April 25 (Special Correspondence).—Five hundred Japanese will be brought from Imperial Valley, Calif., to lease and farm the mucklands between Plymouth and Willard, Richland County, according to an announcement by J. O. Parsons of Plymouth, this county's president of the Ohio Farms Company, which owns the land. The Japanese will take over 1500 acres.

Work on the construction of 50 houses to shelter the first 50 families of the colony will begin at once, Mr. Parsons said. The land, he added, is being reclaimed and prepared for the tenants, many of whom are citizens of the United States through birth in Hawaii. The original tenants are expected to pay a good rental price. Most of the land, Mr. Parsons said, already has been reclaimed.

It had been the intention of the company to bring in the better class of southern Europeans for colonization purposes, but it is stated that a sufficient number of these could not be induced to come here to properly farm 4000 acres of land owned by the company. For this reason it became necessary to change the original

SAFE DRIVING LAW ASSURED

Jail Terms to Be Mandatory for Drunken Driving Second Offenders

Final touches have been added to the so-called drunken driver bill, which provides jail sentences for a person found guilty a second time of driving an automobile under the influence of liquor, and Governor Fuller has said that he will sign the measure which is to be enacted today by both branches of the Legislature.

Engraving the bill is the mechanical process alone that may prevent the bill's becoming law today. Clarence S. Luitweiler of Newton, state Representative, who introduced this bill which has been fought and fought hard by many men opposed to this legislation which will make it mandatory for the judges to send to jail drivers of motor vehicles who have been convicted of driving while intoxicated within six years of their arrest for that offense.

Jail Term Mandatory
The "Drunken Driver" bill was ready for enactment today when the Legislature came in at 11. The amendments put on the measure last week were but perfecting expressions and stipulations in the bill, House 1254, as it finally passed to the enactment stage. Several amendments were offered which would have vitiated the purpose of Mr. Luitweiler.

Several judges have disregarded the present law providing for giving jail sentences to second offenders for intoxication while operating motor vehicles on the ground that the wording of the statute really left them some optional choice when dealing with this specific offense.

Governor Fuller, in his address yesterday before the Tremont Temple Brotherhood on the annual "Governor's Day" meeting, said that this measure shows the power of public opinion when it is determined to have its way in matters of government.

Public Opinion's Power
The "drunken driver" bill, the Governor added, was made possible by the growing indignation on the part of the great body of the people at the danger to which innocent persons are put when operating cars on the road or even walking near the highways.

"I am satisfied with the 'Drunken Driver' bill," said Mr. Luitweiler today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It now positively makes it impossible for judges in municipal courts to suspend sentences or to place on probation motorists guilty of second offense intoxication within six years. It makes the measure really safe, because persons under suspended sentences cannot appeal to the Superior Court; so the bill, when finally law, will be sound."

LITTLE ENTENTE NOT TO DISCUSS GREECE AND POLAND

By Special Cable

BUCHAREST, April 27.—The Rumanian Foreign Minister, I. G. Duca, has informed the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the Little Entente Conference has been definitely set for May 9, 10 and 11, at Bucharest. The Foreign Minister says the admission of Greece and Poland is not under consideration.

The tentative program of the conference comprises a discussion of Hungary's military expenditure, the Bulgarian situation and minor questions involving Russia. The Foreign Minister categorically denied current rumors of Bolshevik disturbances in Bessarabia, and that Rumania is considering military intervention in Bulgaria. He expressed the belief that the Zankoff Government is competent to control the situation without outside intervention.

policy. This led to the investigation of the Japanese. Fifty families are expected here by July. Some of them will come at once, the remainder after they complete the harvest of their California crops. It is expected that at least 100 families, comprising 500 Japanese, will be on the mucklands eventually. The crops will be put in the land this spring. Lettuce, celery, onions and other vegetables, the most suitable products of the soil, will be raised.

Commenting on the character of these Japanese as citizens, Mr. Parsons said that the pastor of the Japanese church they attended in California had been educated at Oberlin College, Oberlin, O., and that the members of the committee which came here to investigate the proposition are graduates of American colleges and universities. The families that will be brought here are Christians and Americanized, he declared, and added that they are taking up the leases individually.

The coming of these Japanese to Ohio brings the first colony of farmers of that nationality into this State and will place Ohio third in the number of Japanese in the United States, it is estimated here.

NEPAL SLAVES BEING SET FREE

Emancipation Work Encouraged by Another Grant of 3,900,000 Rupees

CALCUTTA, April 27.—Khatmandu messages report that a prompt and willing response has been made to the antislavery appeal issued by the Maharajah of Nepal.

The work of emancipation, already well advanced, has been further encouraged by the grant of another 3,900,000 rupees for this purpose, making the total grant 5,300,000.

The plea for the abolition of slavery has been so successful that it has been found possible to do away with the period of seven years during which emancipated slaves originally bound were to continue their labors with former masters.

Slaves are brought daily from various parts of the kingdom to gather at Khatmandu darbars—councils at which the Maharajah declares them free men.

CHILD WELFARE CASES SHOW ADVANTAGES OF PROHIBITION

Eighteenth Amendment Has Brought Large Decrease of Intemperance as Reflected in the Records of S. P. C. C.—Secretary Submits Report

Prohibition has cut intemperance more than half as a factor in child welfare cases handled by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, it is shown in the annual report issued today by Theodore A. Lathrop, general secretary.

Enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment brought at once a decrease of fully 60 per cent in intemperance, and this factor, although observed to vary through fluctuating enforcement of the law in this State, has always been at least 50 per cent less than in the days of license.

"Intemperance in Massachusetts," the report states, "as reflected by the work of the society, discloses that in 1916 a prosperous pre-war year, it appeared in 47.7 per cent of our cases. In 1921, the first year of national prohibition, it dropped to 16.8, nearly two-thirds. In 1922, it increased to 20.2 per cent, and in 1923, to 23.2 per cent. It was thought that these increases were due to the superior quality of the illegal liquor in circulation, but the figures show that over law enforcement, which in this State was without state law concurrent with the federal. This year, 1924, intemperance has decreased to 21.9 per cent. The peak seems to have been passed."

Improvement in Children

"Whatever the statistics may show as to the value and effectiveness of national prohibition to suppress the evils of intemperance, our records show that, since national prohibition, intemperance has at all times been less than half that prevailing before. The family man is noticeably less in evidence because of intemperance. The condition of women and children has correspondingly improved."

"While the decrease of intemperance since 1924 is encouraging, now that Massachusetts law is concurrent with the federal law it is reasonable to expect better law enforcement and further decrease of this menace to home life."

Other statistics contained in the report show that the society was called upon to render aid to 13,351, which comprised 5342 individual families. In four out of every five families reform was possible without court action, and out of 2000 children protected by court action only 347 were permanently removed from their homes.

FEDERAL CLUBS SEEK TO AROUSE LAGGARD VOTER

New Organization Also Would Establish College of Political Science

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 27.—Arousing every citizen of the country to cast his ballot at the polls at every election, impressing voters with the value of good citizenship, and ultimately the establishment of a college of political science in the National Capital, are among the purposes of the National Association of Federal Clubs, with headquarters in Washington.

The association is really a nucleus for a large number of local clubs to be formed in the cities of the country, one to each city. Four have already been organized, and are now on a working basis, in Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia and New York. It was announced at association headquarters today, with another in the process of formation and about to have its organization completed, located in Indiana.

Steadily decreasing interest in voting has been manifested since the presidential election of 1896, when 78 per cent of the citizens eligible to vote cast their ballots, according to figures compiled by the association. This ratio went down to 61 per cent in 1912, with a slight upward trend to 70 per cent in 1916, after which there was a sharp decline. In 1920 the percentage being 49 and in 1924 slightly below 50, or, to be exact, 49.7. It is pointed out by the department of research of the association, headed by Alfred Anthony, that in the latter year President Coolidge received 26.8 per cent of the eligible vote.

It is to overcome this apathy on the part of voters that the Association has been formed. To that end, the application form of the Association calls attention to the fact that there is a growing tendency among the citizens of the country "to neglect the responsibilities of citizenship and that such negligence constitutes a menace to our Nation and hinders its progress as a true Republic."

To bring about the training of qualified leaders in the science of government is another one of the objectives of the association. This is found necessary, in the belief of those sponsoring the association, because the administration of government, federal, state, and municipal, is daily becoming more complicated, and has now reached a point where efficient operation of all government is impaired through the lack of qualified leaders. This training of leaders can best be brought about, they believe, by the formation of the association.

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Germans Outline Attack on Everest

Berlin, April 27.—The German Alpine Club is preparing an attempt this summer to reach the summit of Mt. Everest, highest mountain in the world, making the ascent from the Nepal side of the Himalayas. The expedition plans to leave Venice, Italy, on July 2, seemingly being confident that the British Government will grant the necessary permit.

Delegates to the 29th annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, representing a membership of about 700,000 mothers and educators, have met here to advance their program of work for children.

The discussions are to cover a wide range of subjects, including law enforcement in the United States and its relation to the home, the educational influence of the daily newspaper, motion picture censorship, child labor, and other social questions of current importance.

More having a prominent place in the proceedings this year for the first year in the history of the organization which, until last year, had been known as the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Associations. The idea of training men to deal with children is expected to have an important part in the six days' sessions.

Inception in 1855

Dr. Walter M. W. Splawn, new president of the University of Texas, was chosen to deliver the chief address at the first evening session. He was to discuss modern factors in child education. May Day exercises by Austin school children in the university stadium and tree planting exercises are among the novel features of the program.

The organization had its beginning in thought and ideals as long ago as 1855 when mothers' meetings were held in connection with the inauguration of the kindergarten movement in the United States. It was, however, in 1897, February 17—that the present organization, under the name of National Congress of Mothers, was founded in Washington. It was Mrs. Theodore W. Birney of that city, heading a large group of men and women drawn together by a common appeal—the highest welfare of children and the manifold interests of the home—who realized her dream of an intelligent and sympathetic motherhood in the founding of the congress.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, at that time widely known for her interest in the welfare of children, financed the movement. The annual celebration of Founders' Day (or Child Welfare Day) on Feb. 17 has become an international observance when appropriate observances are held in the homes of mothers and in the schools of children and the manifold interests of the home—who realized her dream of an intelligent and sympathetic motherhood in the founding of the congress.

Name Is Changed

With increasing realization of the essential importance of active co-operation between the home and the school, the name was changed in 1924, to National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association. In 1924, the marked participation of fathers in the work brought about a request for the more inclusive name now designating the organization.

Aims and purposes adopted by the founders have guided the activities of the congress throughout its 29 years of service for the childhood of America. It was foreseen by the early leaders that the home side of a child's education was a dominant factor in his life and their stated aims pointed to the building of the parental intelligence and guidance the great purpose of the organization's activity.

To raise the standard of the home, to develop wiser, better trained parenthood, to interest men and women to work together for the betterment of the home, to surround the child with that wise care in the impressive years that will make good citizens, to bring into closer relation the home and the school, that parents and teachers may co-operate intelligently and constructively in the education of the child, and to rouse the whole community to its responsibility for the moral, civic and educational environment of its children—these

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CHOICE OF GERMANS FOR PRESIDENT FALLS ON VON HINDENBURG

Ex-Commander-in-Chief of Reich Forces is Elected Over His Two Opponents By Majority of Over 800,000

RACE CLOSE UP TO MOMENT OF COUNT

Supporters of the Two Other Candidates Are Not Discouraged by Their Defeat

By Special Cable

BERLIN, April 27.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been elected President of the Reich with 14,639,399 votes, against 13,752,640 for Dr. Wilhelm Marx and 1,931,591 for Ernst Thaelmann, according to figures published this morning at 10 o'clock, that is, with a majority of some 830,000 over Dr. Marx.

Die Welt am Montag heads its report of the election results this morning with the words "Poor Germany," while Germania speaks of the "Victory of Unreasonableness." Another reason for General von Hindenburg's victory is the fact that many did not vote at all or voted against Dr. Marx out of antipathy to Roman Catholics.

BERLIN, April 27 (AP).—Field Marshal von Hindenburg's "front porch" campaign, conducted from his home in Hanover, has been successful, and next week he will be inducted into office as the first popularly elected President of Germany. The first President, the late Friedrich Ebert, was named by the National Assembly immediately after the revolution which established the Republic. General von Hindenburg was chosen by direct vote of the people. Running as the choice of the Nationalist-Conservative bloc, consisting of the parties of the United Right, he received 14,639,399 votes, or 48.3 per cent of the total valid ballots cast in yesterday's polling. He obtained a plurality of 385,659 over his principal opponent, the former Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx, candidate of the Republican bloc, who received 13,752,640 votes. Ernst Thaelmann, the Communist, trailed with 1,931,591.

The race was close from the start, the two chief candidates running neck and neck almost until the official count. Dr. Marx, backed by the Centrists, Democrats and Socialists, conducted a campaign on the American plan, delivering several scheduled addresses daily as well as speaking from the rear platform of his train when occasion offered.

General Did Not Vote

General von Hindenburg took little active personal part in the fight, and did not even vote himself, but his supporters were everywhere waging a strenuous campaign. His most important speech was delivered before a great gathering of Nationalists at Hanover, when he denied that he represented reaction or that his candidacy was inimical to the republic.

His only other public utterance of significance was a final appeal, broadcast last Friday night. On that occasion the grizzled war veteran, who has spent nearly all his life in the service of the fatherland, made this statement:

"I affirm before the whole world that it has always been my holiest endeavor to prevent new horrors of war and to help to the attainment of the victims of past wars. This aim can best be attained by unity, and to serve our people as leader in this sense will be my holiest task."

Opinion on Dawes Plan

When questioned by the Associated Press during the progress of the campaign as to his attitude on the Dawes reparation plan, the field marshal stated that only the future could show whether the scheme was capable of fulfillment.

"Germany," he asserted, "will not be able to fulfill the conditions unless the foreign powers participating in the pact evince political and economic loyalty."

The women's votes and the heavy turnout of former stay-at-homes are believed to have been responsible for his victory over such a seasoned political campaigner as Dr. Marx.

The latter, however, failed to arouse enthusiasm in the ranks of the Democratic Party, which was an unwilling partner in the so-called Weimar coalition. Dr. Marx's supporters also freely admit that anti-Catholic feeling militated strongly against their candidate's prospect.

The Reichstag will reconvene next Tuesday, and Gen. von Hindenburg, if he follows established custom, will have the Republican oath administered to him some time during the next fortnight by the Socialist Reichstag president, Paul Loebe, in the presence of a parliament in which he probably has more opponents than supporters, as the Centrists, Democrats, Socialists, and Communists command 27 seats against only 216 for the Rightists.

Early Voting Prevailed

Early voting was the rule in Berlin and the crush at many of the polling places was so great that violent encounters at times broke out and the police were busily occupied in separating the fighters. More serious trouble occurred at Karlsruhe, where two persons were killed and a number wounded in a clash between Republicans and Nationalists. Disturbances also took place at Rathor, in Silesia, when an erroneous announcement was published to the effect that Dr. Marx was leading. General von Hindenburg by nearly 2,000,000 votes. The Nationalists, roused by this, gathered and began marching through the streets.



FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG

Choice of the People as Head of the Reich as a Result of First Popular Election.

BRITISH BUDGET OFFERS TAX CUT

Provision for £1,000,000 Is Made to Assist in Marketing Empire Produce

London Calm Over Election

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 27.—The main features of tomorrow's budget are now confidently forecast in informed circles, though Winston Churchill's proposals have yet to be revised by his cabinet, which is sitting here today for this purpose. The only taxation reduction expected is 6d. in £1 off the income tax, though the question of increasing this by an additional 6d. either later this year or in 1928 is understood to have not yet been finally settled.

In this connection, caution is preached in Government circles, where it is argued that it will be especially dangerous to depart from Great Britain's traditional policy of paying its way from revenue at a moment like the present when financiers are making their plans upon the expectation that at least a partial restoration of the gold standard is to take place almost immediately.

Several other announcements are also anticipated. These are, first, for a comprehensive social insurance scheme to cover contributory pensions for widowed mothers, also old-age allowances and insurance against unemployment and other loss of earnings; second, for a remission of British import duties upon such empire-grown produce as dry fruits and sugar, and the provision of £1,000,000 to assist in marketing empire produce; third, for the reimposition of duties upon imported automobiles, musical instruments, films and time pieces, with new provisions for tightening up the collection of arrears of existing taxation and an inquiry with a view to a reduction of the heavy civil service expenditure.

AIR MAIL TO CUT DAY FROM LOS ANGELES

CROSS-NATION TIME

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Speeding up the transcontinental air-mail service has been ordered by Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, in order to cut down transit time between San Francisco and New York from 31 hours and 35 minutes, to 28 hours and 50 minutes, and at the same time to advance Southern California air mail practically one full day.

Departures from San Francisco will be made at 8:45 a. m., effective May 1 instead of 6:30 a. m., as at present. This will enable mail leaving Los Angeles at 6 p. m. to be placed on the transcontinental airplane leaving San Francisco the next morning, instead of being held there 24 hours. The change will not affect time of arrival at New York.

COLOMBIAN CABINET RESIGNS

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 27.—The Colombian Cabinet resigned today, the ministerial situation having been brought to a crisis by the resignation of Foreign Minister Velazquez, who surrendered his portfolio because, despite his protest, the Congress adjourned without acting on the Peruvian-Colombian treaty.

Dispersed by the police, they obtained reinforcements and besieged the police stations in various towns in the area. Scores of arrests were made.

Analysis of the election returns made by the adherents of Dr. Marx have left three anti-Nationalist elements far from discouraged, even in the face of their decisive defeat in yesterday's test. They point out that the total ballots cast by the opposition to Hindenburg, the supporters of Dr. Marx and Herr Thaelmann were more than half of the total vote, or 51.7 per cent.

Inauguration in May

The inauguration of Von Hindenburg will be impossible until the official count of the ballots is verified. It is estimated that this cannot be accomplished before May 10, at the earliest.

As the field marshal throughout his campaign insisted upon the "cleansing of public life," there seems likely to be a considerable conflict over public office.

It is pointed out that many of his followers are doomed to disappointment, as the unquestionably large number of those who voted for him in the naive belief that with his election everything would be changed and the "golden age" be restored, will have to face the facts that the President's powers are extremely limited. The President's authority is negative, and the opposition parties have considerably more seats in the Reichstag than the political organizations which supported the field marshal.

MARX IDEAL WAS PEOPLE'S UNION

BERLIN, April 27 (AP)—Wilhelm Marx, candidate of the Center, Social and Democratic parties, comprising the Republican bloc, for the German Presidency, strove for the attainment of what he called the German "Volksgemeinschaft," that is, a union of the German people irrespective of party affiliations, for the twofold purpose of re-establishing Germany's position as a free nation and of having Germany play its part within the family of nations for the advancement of humanity.

For this ideal he strove when he was asked to become Chancellor in November, 1923, and only regretfully did he form a cabinet in which neither the Socialists nor the German Nationalists were represented. In 1924 he worked again with infinite patience toward the achievement of this end, and retired only when it became evident that in order to stay in power he must constitute a one-sided Government.

His attempts to form a Prussian cabinet on a broad basis in the early months of 1925 were prompted by that same desire to realize his coveted "Volksgemeinschaft." In accepting the nomination for the presidency he pledged himself to continue his efforts for the unification of the German people.

A tremendous task confronted him when he became Chancellor. Germany had almost collapsed under the chancellorship of Dr. Wilhelm Cuno and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, and something had to be done, and done quickly. He believed the only course for Germany was to accept the Dawes report, in this spirit he himself headed a delegation that confronted the allies in London in the summer of 1924. He is generally credited with having made an excellent impression on the allied representatives.

On his return to Germany he entered all his activities on persuading the Reichstag to adopt laws that would translate the recommendations of the Dawes report into practical politics.

Dr. Marx has also favored Germany's entry into the League of Nations on the presupposition, however, that Germany must not be a party to any aggressive pact.

FURTHER STUDY FOR ELEVATED

Senate Approves Majority Report and Action by House Predicted

Abbott S. Rice, Senator from New York, moved to substitute for the Public Control Act a bill extending this control of the Boston Elevated Railway for 10 years after 1928, reducing the guaranteed dividend on common stock from 6 to 5 per cent, setting aside 1 1/2 per cent earnings on the common stock for a fund for permanent improvements, and issuing \$400,000 equipment serial notes maturing July 1, 1948. He moved further consideration be put over until tomorrow, but this did not prevail.

Charles C. Warren, Senator from Arlington, asked the Senate to adopt his bill extending public control for 20 years while Walter E. McLean, Senator of Fall River, supported passing the bill growing out of the majority report of the legislative committee which had studied the Elevated problem last year providing that further study for a year be given the entire subject.

On voice votes Mr. Rice's proposition was defeated as was the extension of public control for 20 years and the plan for continuation of the commission to study the whole question of a future of the road so far as at least, as the state is concerned, passed by a decisive voice vote majority. No roll call was asked.

This afternoon the question came up in the House where it is predicted the action there will be the same as that of the Senate this morning.

LIGHTING RATE PACT BEING NEGOTIATED

City of Boston Has Withdrawn Its Petition

When the Department of Public Utilities resumed hearings today on the petition of the City of Boston and the Boston American Electric Company of the National Illuminating Company of the City of Boston, the city has withdrawn its petition after its rates, H. Manley Ives, counsel for the company, announced that the city has withdrawn its petition after an agreement with the company which will be made that a rate reduction will be effected.

According to the understanding, the company will reduce the retail rate, the one affecting householders and other small consumers, to 5 1/2 cents, and the Department of Public Utilities make proper provision in the matter of depreciation charges. The retail rate now is 9 1/2 cents.

In the matter of depreciation charges, the company is willing to make the reduction provided the Department of Public Utilities allows it to withhold setting aside reserves for depreciation in the year 1925. Ordinarily the company is required to make a depreciation charge of 2 per cent of gross revenue.

INDIA FREIGHT LINE ADDING FOUR SHIPS

Boston Service to Be Extended to Fortnightly Sailings

Launching of the first four new modern steel freighters, especially constructed for the India-Boston trade recently inaugurated by the Brocklebank-Cunard service, reported today in advices received by the local officials from Liverpool.

The new steamer has been named Morhanda and registers 10,900 gross tons.

It is planned to have the vessel ready for service in July and schedule calls for sailing from Liverpool the latter part of that month, for Calcutta, where it will load for Boston and New York. The service was started nearly a year ago, with one sailing per month, from Calcutta, steaming time to Boston being 40 days.

Addition of the new steamers will permit an increase in the service to fortnightly sailings. The Morhanda and the other three steamers are being built on the Clyde. Boston agents are the Brocklebank-Cunard Line.

TERM OF OFFICE IS SEVEN YEARS

German President May Be Re-Elected—His Powers Are Wide

BERLIN, April 27 (AP)—The German President's term of office is seven years. After he has served his term he may be re-elected. Any German who has passed his thirty-fifth year is eligible for election.

The oath taken by the President is as follows: "I swear to devote all my energy to the welfare of the German people to increase their prosperity; to protect them from injury; to preserve the constitution and the laws of the commonwealth; to perform my duties conscientiously, and to deal justly with all." In yesterday's election universal suffrage prevailed. Men or women citizens 20 years of age or over were eligible to vote. The ballot was secret. The election was held on Sunday because the German constitution requires that all elections be held either on Sunday or on a legal holiday.

More than 60 per cent of the German population, or about 38,000,000 persons were eligible to vote. Under Article 43 of the Constitution, a President may be removed before the end of his term by vote of the people on proposal of the National Assembly. The act of the National Assembly in such case requires a two-thirds majority vote. When such action is taken the President is suspended from further exercise of his office. A refusal by the people to re-elect the President has the effect of a new election and entails dissolution of the National Assembly.

The President is not subject to impeachment without consent of the National Assembly. He concludes in the name of the Commonwealth, alliances and other treaties with foreign powers. Also, he names ambassadors for service abroad and receives ambassadors to Germany.

In the case of temporary disability, the President is represented by the Chancellor. If such disability seems likely to continue for any considerable period, he is represented in accordance with the determination of the Reichstag. The President exercises the right of pardon. All orders and decrees of the President, including those concerning the armed forces, require for validity the countersignature of the Chancellor.

If public safety is endangered, the President may take the necessary measures to restore it by ordering, if necessary, intervention by force of arms. He may suspend, in whole or in part, the fundamental rights of the people established by the Constitution. He has supreme command over all the armed forces of the Commonwealth.

The Chancellor and other ministers are appointed and can be dismissed by the President. He also appoints and dismisses the civil and military officers of the commonwealth.

The President may dissolve the National Assembly, but only once for the same cause. He lacks the direct power to veto legislation, but he can dissolve the Reichstag and put any of its legislation before the people for decision in a popular election.

LIBRARY AIDS YOUTH IN USE OF LEISURE TIME

TORONTO, Ont., April 14 (Special Correspondence)—Upon public libraries devolves the duty of showing youth the way to make better use of his leisure hours, declared G. W. Raden, president of the Ontario Libraries Association, at the 200 delegates attending the annual meeting of that organization here today.

The model tendency, he said, was to seek recreation in excitement and even lawlessness. Instruction in citizenship and vocational training were also needed, and in these fields also the library could be of service.

It was a significant fact, stated H. B. Meyer of Washington, D. C., president of the American Library Association, that workers came to the libraries to seek not technical, but cultural information, and he looked forward to the time when libraries would have at the disposal of their readers, staffs of advisors ranking as high in scholastic attainments as university professors. The library system of Great Britain was described by Lieut.-Col. J. M. Mitchell.

BUNDLE DAY BRINGS RELIEF FOR REFUGEES

"Bundle Day" was observed throughout Massachusetts today under sanction of Governor Fuller and local authorities, in behalf of the Christian refugees from Turkey. It was conducted by the Near East Relief for refugees in Greece, Palestine, Syria and Armenia, among whom are 250,000 children in great need. These children are not in Near East orphanages but in the refugee camps. Warm clothing especially is needed as the climate in many of the localities is colder than in New England and the garments are wanted for next winter's use.

Fire and police stations were open to receive the bundles.

OFFICERS INSTALLED BY JUNIOR W. C. T. U.

Members of the young people's branch of the W. C. T. U. closed their sixth annual convention in Newton yesterday with the installation of officers. It was decided to hold the next annual convocation in Leominster. The 1925 officers are as follows:

Miss Ethel F. Love of West Roxbury, honorary president; Angelo Bertocci, Somerville, president; John Santoro of East Boston, first vice-

Smith College Dean

DR. FRANCES FENTON BERNARD

Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, and Dr. Frances F. Bernard, dean, addressed the Boston Alumnae of Smith College at 10 o'clock yesterday at the Copley Plaza Saturday.

Mrs. Bernard joined the faculty of Smith last fall, taking the place left vacant when Dr. Ada L. Costock accepted the presidency of Radcliffe College. This was the dean's first official appearance before the Boston alumnae as a group.

Mrs. Laura L. Scates, warden of the college, also spoke. Mrs. T. Crawford Abbott of Winchester, president of the Boston alumnae, presided. The alumnae will have a night at the Pops on May 12.

SMITH PRESIDENT AND DEAN ADDRESS BOSTON ALUMNAE

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COMMENCEMENT FOR APPRENTICES

Workmen for Building Trades to Receive Diplomas

Second annual commencement exercises of apprenticeship classes conducted under the auspices of the commission on apprenticeship for the building industry of Boston and vicinity, and the joint apprenticeship committee for the bricklaying, carpentry, electrical, tile setting and marble masonry crafts, are to be held on Tuesday evening at the Boston Trade School. In line with the program followed by the public schools of Boston and Cambridge, certificates will be given to students attending 67 per cent of the sessions.

Diplomas will be granted as a recognition of accomplishment, from the building industry as a whole, through its appointed commission on apprenticeship awards for high standing of apprentices, both in the classroom and their work on the jobs. Diplomas are to be presented by William C. Crawford, principal of the Boston Trade School.

The commission merely guides the general program and acts as point of contact with schools and public officials. The instruction is in the hands of craft committees representing both employers and the craft working in conjunction with the Public School Department. The commission was organized in March, 1923.

There were 346 students enrolled in evening classes this year including 66 paperhangers and sheet metal apprentices who are being trained on a similar basis under the direction of their respective craft committees.

JAIL SENTENCES GIVEN MOTOR LAW VIOLATORS

Out of 42 persons convicted of driving automobiles while under the influence of liquor, six were committed to jail last week, according to the weekly report issued by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles. Five of these were in the Superior Court, and one of the five was a man who had appealed from a fine given him in the lower court.

Two hundred and five licenses and registrations were taken away, 47 revocations being due to drunken driving and 42 to bad brakes. One person was convicted for a second time in a lower court for operating while under the influence of liquor, where the law requires a jail sentence. He was given a jail sentence and appealed.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Emile Daeschner, the new French Ambassador at Washington, and John B. Sargent, Attorney-General of the United States, have been announced as speakers at the annual Founders' Day at Carnegie Institute here, April 30.

Club Breakfasts
Plate Lunches at 75¢
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Tremont at Park Street
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Home Beautiful Show Teaches Linking of Comfort and Charm

Household Efficiency, Combined With Grace in Decoration, Exemplified in Many Devices Shown to Save Labor and Add to Attractiveness

Visitors at the Home Beautiful Exposition turned today in earnest from mere looking to the manifold lessons and benefits offered by the many devices whereby household efficiency and economy may be combined with beauty and comfort. They learned that the field of wheat, in the older days, had been thought constituted household comfort, has been amplified appreciably since last year even to include details which our grandmothers would have labeled "frills" and "new fangled ideas."

They learned that whether the home be modest or pretentious it might nevertheless be brimful of attractiveness and grace and that everything in home building and furnishing nowadays, from the materials used in the cellar to the bright red or jade green shingles on the roof and from the number of shining measuring spoons and cooking utensils to the radio outfit and the decorated cabinet combines more and more to make the home a happy and agreeable place in which to live and work.

That curtains, floor coverings and the trimmings of walls now play as great a part in the home beautiful as a good kitchen stove and efficient plumbing no longer is a supposition. It has been obvious for some time that the duties which formerly chained the housewife to the stove, cooking and mending need no longer chain her, but that she now might administer her household tasks well, in the midst of attractive surroundings, and have time left over which she could devote to outside interests.

Home Decoration

Today's lecture programs were divided between the studious interests of cooking and fashions and household decoration. The old idea that a woman whose household cares are heavy must necessarily sacrifice attractiveness and charm in clothes, either within or without doors, has palpably passed.

What white and daffodil yellow kitchen with its shining fittings, its decorated breakfast nook, is not made pleasant for the figure of the housewife, attired in crisp lavender print instead of the old, drab habiliments which our grandmothers considered modest and suitable to the lowly tasks of cooking and washing and polishing silver?

The capacities of Talbot Hall were taxed this afternoon when the first lecture period of the day was devoted to the diffusion of expert knowledge concerning cookies and doughnuts. Doughnuts will never pass from New England, but even the superior doughnuts of the day which made them famous in New England may be improved upon, it is believed, by the application of new apportionings of flour and spice, and in some cases the judicious use of jelly.

In Paul Revere Hall, this afternoon, H. Francis Winter, director of a New York interior decorating school, lectured on "Color Harmony and Decoration." Mr. Winter stressed the increasing prevalence of carefully relating colors used in the decoration of homes, emphasizing that the home need not be pretentious in order to be treated felicitously with color, that discrimination in the use of colors, that careful understanding of their values and properties was essential to the woman who would bring out the best points of her home and make of it a fresh and inspiring habitation.

Fashion Fabric Show

Mrs. Everett M. Willis, president of the Brockton Women's Club, discussed "Making a House a Home" and called attention to the multitude

of small touches with which it is possible to surround the common apartments of the home thereby to live and individualize it. The spring season, Mrs. Willis pointed out, is obviously the season in which people desire to add new color to their homes.

They select fresh curtains of light, vigorous colors and patterns, fresh chintzes and decorative linens, lighter rugs and mats, as inevitably as the tulips bloom, and Mrs. Willis advised attention to the far-reaching advantages of selecting dominating notes in various rooms, she emphasized their choice upon the basis of natural qualities of lighting and size as well as upon their prospective use and of developing those notes in a manner to blend harmoniously and to enhance the design of the whole.

The fashion fabric show under the direction of the Shepard Stores drew a large audience and will be repeated this evening. The question every woman is asking at the moment, "What are the popular summer styles and how can I adapt them to my own wardrobe?" was answered with the aid of living models, showing costumes made in so wide a range of new materials, colors and styles that it seemed as if no woman in the audience could fail to find something of inspiration on the subject of clothes. Tomorrow, following the progressive intent of the week's talks on clothes, there will be two lectures on the cutting of the season's materials, with some special attention paid to particular fashions and fads of the 1925 mode.

Household Efficiency

Particular interest on the part of the public in the exposition is partly explained by the fact that there is much building of homes under way in this part of Massachusetts and that present and prospective householders therefore, as well as carpenters, builders, decorators, gardeners and others whose work is concerned with the building and arrangement of homes are anxious to see the working out of the newest ideas for household construction and efficiency. That

the exposition may not be all work and no play, elaborate musical programs are being given each day by soloists, bands and small orchestras. The Camp Fire Girls and Girl Scouts are joining in the cooking demonstrations and exhibiting their prowess in making cookies and candy.

This evening Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, honorary state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will speak in Paul Revere Hall on "Observance of the Law." At 9:45 "Taps" will be blown by Scout Alice Jones and Scout Dorothy Grover of Dorchester.

Tomorrow's lessons will be on "Good Taste With Economy," "Keeping a Budget," "Practical Decorative Procedure," and "Modern Magic for Housekeepers," with cooking classes, a musical program, and various other features to illustrate the importance of conserving effort in the home and of making the home, in a variety of ways, truly pleasant and agreeable milieu rather than a place of laborious coping with solemn duty and menial task.

BOSTON'S FOUNDING DAY TO BE HONORED

Mayor Curley Issues Proclamation for May 1

Next Friday, May 1, has been designated "Boston Day," by Mayor Curley, who asks that in commemoration of the one hundred and third anniversary of the organization of Boston's first city government special exercises be held in schools, and that there be a general display of flags. In his proclamation, the Mayor said, in part:

"The one hundred and third anniversary of the organization of Boston's first city government occurs May 1 and marks the close of 103 years of wonderful material expansion, commercial development, human increase and spiritual growth, stimulating to our pride as citizens to great deeds and constituting an incentive to labor for a future as glorious as the past has been honorable."

May 1 will be Boston Day, and I ask that it be honored by the display of our civic emblem, the flag of Boston, alongside of Old Glory that our citizens may thus make these flags the symbols of the loyalty to the Constitution and the law, the evidence of their devotion to the principles of American Government and an expression of their love for the city of their homes.

I suggest that the day be made a special subject of observance in the schools; that the story of Boston, its view of the establishment and maintenance of the Republic and American liberty and its place in American history be emphasized that our children may be impressed with the nobility of patriotism and the worth of nationalism to the end that the virtuous virtues and illustrious values of our splendid traditions and our splendid traditions of loyalty to the teaching and conduct that make for a contented city, a peaceful community and a united, wholesome people.

JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor.

High Tides at Boston
Monday, 2:30 p. m. Tuesday, 2:44 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:08 p. m.

Weather Predictions
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and New England: Fair and cooler tonight and Tuesday. Fresh northwesterly winds.

Weather Outlook for Week: Mostly fair until latter part, when showers are probable. Temperature normal or somewhat above, except cooler latter part of week.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 60
Albany 60
Albany 60
Albany 60
Albany 60
Albany 60
Albany 60
Albany 60
Albany 60
Albany 60

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Our New Thrift House

"A Home Within a Store"

Is a permanent Home Beautiful Exposition completely furnished from merchandise carried in our regular assortments.

There are five rooms, living room, dining room, two bed rooms, and a kitchen, in addition to a small front hall and veranda. Each shows a definite scheme of decoration.

Any person at all interested in their home will enjoy looking through this new suite. To many it will be a revelation in thrift because it proves conclusively that a home can be furnished tastefully and artistically with furnishings of dependable quality without the expenditure of too much money.

Our Convenient Payment Plan Makes Furnishing Easy as Can Be.

It is a simple, dignified partial payment arrangement which makes it very easy and unburdensome to purchase fine furniture and other household appliances. You enjoy them while paying for them. You pay a convenient amount each month out of your income and your savings account remains intact.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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To Rent for the Summer, \$500.00 up

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Home Beautiful and Building Trades Exposition

Choruses of Eight Nations Enter "Music Week" Contest.

Prize "Sing" to Open Boston's Second Annual Festival
—Conservatories Plan "Open House"—School-
houses to Center Community Music

Theodore B. Tu, research student, Teachers' College of Columbia University, is to sing a group of Chinese folk songs at the Boston Conservatory of Music on Sunday afternoon as a part of "Music Week" activities.

In conjunction with Mr. Tu's appearance will be a mixed chorus of 40 of his compatriots who will sing two Chinese anthems, "Long Live the Republic" and "China Glorious." These will not be in contest, but an additional feature of the program. Richard Burgh, concertmaster of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is to be soloist of the day, giving a group of violin selections.

Choruses of eight nationalities are entered in the contest. The groups represented are the choruses of the Swedish, Danish and Dutch and mixed choruses of the French, Spanish, Armenian, Polish and German. Prizes of \$250, \$100 and \$50 will be awarded at the close of the program.

Choral Contest Prizes
Dr. Archibald T. Davidson, Frederick P. Conner and Thomas W. Surette are the judges. The contest is under the auspices of Community Service of Boston, Inc., and the Women's Municipal League in co-operation with the National Civic Federation, Cosmopolitan Club and the Women's Education Association.

A trained Negro chorus, an outgrowth of Boston's first civic music festival last year, is to give its first public performance at the St. James Theater on the afternoon of May 10. Under the leadership of Edward Boatner, organizer of the Negro choristers, a program of Negro religious and folk songs will be presented.

Music studios and conservatories and music departments of colleges

and universities are to keep open house from May 4 to 9, the public being invited to attend its classes and inspect its accommodations. Last year a similar invitation was accepted by large numbers of children and grownups.

The Parent-Teacher Associations throughout Massachusetts are planning special activities for "Music Week," making of the schoolhouse a civic center for community sings, special talks on music and special music programs. Some are to give play concerts to raise money for the purchase of a phonograph and records for the school.

Will Reach Half Million
W. Irving Bullard, financial chairman and treasurer of the Boston Civic Music Festival, makes the statement that Boston spends practically \$500,000 a year for grand opera, orchestral and chamber music, and that about 10,000 of its people, while the Boston "Music Week" committee needs but \$10,000 to put on its festival for 500,000 people. Moreover it provides for group participation, more than 100,000 persons taking part, in providing good music that 500,000 will hear.

School children throughout the city, the choirs and congregations of all religious denominations, school and civic bands and orchestras, choral societies, organists, pianists, violinists and singers, are combining to make the week musical in public and private institutions, factories, shops, schools, churches, homes, parks, in the air and everywhere, he points out.

The object is to uphold a musical community, with music definitely a feature in the life of the home and the individual, and taking form in many outward expressions of religion, education, concerts, operas and contests.

Music in Boston

John Coates

John Coates, tenor, gave a recital last night in the Theater. Edward Harris was the accompanist. The program was composed of Shakespeare songs. Each song was given in two settings, alternately old and modern.

As far as the music was concerned the modern far outshone the old. The older settings never came between the hearer and the text, but those of more modern times often attempted to paint in tones things which were better left to the hearer's imagination. The modern songs were fairly unfamiliar. They did not stir an ardent desire to hear more of their music. The estimable academic Parry provided a setting of the English ballad type for "Take, O take those lips away." Edward German's "It was a lover and his lass" was hardly more than a pale imitation of Morley et al. and Ireland's "When daffodils" was strangely ineffective.

Mr. Coates' singing was thoroughly delightful. What a pleasure to hear the words of our native tongue sung so musically and clearly! What a pleasure to be able really to understand the words of the songs! Mr. Coates is not only an excellent singer and musician, he is also an entertaining lecturer, for his songs were interspersed with comments which were often illuminating. At times his remarks had to do with the history of the songs, at others with his ideas regarding their meanings and proper rendition. At all times they were apposite and gave evidence of a keen sense of humor. S. M.

John McCormack

John McCormack gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. He was assisted by Edwin Schneider, accompanied by Lauri Kennedy, violinist, and John P. Mar-

World News in Brief

Washington—The number of privately owned vessels of the American Merchant Marine in service April 1 was 24 greater than on Jan. 1, the Shipping Board Bureau of Research announced, while the number laid up declined by 17.

New York—The memory of Samuel Finley Breese Morse, inventor of the telegraph, was honored at ceremonies held at his statue in Central Park in commemoration of his one-hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary, under the auspices of the Eastern Telegraphers' Division, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

New York—New York's street signal lights for motorists have been changed to the code now practically everywhere else in the country. Much to the relief of motorists and pedestrians, red will at last mean "stop" in New York and green, "go ahead" after four years of just the opposite.

New York—The eleventh annual convention of the Girl Scouts will be held in Boston, May 18 to 24, it is announced by Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, chairman of the program committee. More than 500 leaders of the movement are expected to attend.

Ogdensburg—Opening of the Lachine Canal in the St. Lawrence River for the first time this year will cause an unusual rush of shipping at both ends of this passage.

Glasgow—James Brownlie, a Glasgow street sweeper for the past five years, was elected recently a member of the city education authority. He will not give up his job on the streets, for his trade-union comrades have agreed to do his work during the time he spends meeting of the educational body.

New York—Typhographical Union No. 6, known as "Big Six," celebrated its diamond jubilee. "Big Six" was founded Jan. 1, 1859. Speakers extolled the memory of Horace Greeley, the union's first president, and in comparing the transition from the old "hand-set" days to the present machine composition called down praise upon the linotype machine.

London—There are more than 15,000 British ex-officers who served in the world wars but have had no opportunity to work since the armistice, according to recent announcement of the Ministry of Labor which has been endeavoring to place them. They are nearly all highly skilled men. Barometer, pre-war company directors are full of admiration for the go-ahead methods pursued by Americans in that country, especially their organization of air transport, which does away with the slow and cumbersome travel by river boats.

The Hague—Baron A. J. van Heemstra, Governor of Dutch Guiana, does not cease expressing his admiration for the enterprise of Americans in his colony. American engineers now are seeking to develop a rich lode of gold in the far interior, from which the present lowland alluvial deposits must have come. Local papers here are full of admiration for the go-ahead methods pursued by Americans in that country, especially their organization of air transport, which does away with the slow and cumbersome travel by river boats.

MOTHS
BENTLEY ANTI-MOTH container bags in closet. No. 1, 10¢. No. 2, 15¢. No. 3, 25¢. No. 4, 35¢. No. 5, 45¢. No. 6, 55¢. No. 7, 65¢. No. 8, 75¢. No. 9, 85¢. No. 10, 95¢. No. 11, 1.00. No. 12, 1.10. No. 13, 1.20. No. 14, 1.30. No. 15, 1.40. No. 16, 1.50. No. 17, 1.60. No. 18, 1.70. No. 19, 1.80. No. 20, 1.90. No. 21, 2.00. No. 22, 2.10. No. 23, 2.20. No. 24, 2.30. No. 25, 2.40. No. 26, 2.50. No. 27, 2.60. No. 28, 2.70. No. 29, 2.80. No. 30, 2.90. No. 31, 3.00. No. 32, 3.10. No. 33, 3.20. No. 34, 3.30. No. 35, 3.40. No. 36, 3.50. No. 37, 3.60. No. 38, 3.70. No. 39, 3.80. No. 40, 3.90. No. 41, 4.00. No. 42, 4.10. No. 43, 4.20. No. 44, 4.30. No. 45, 4.40. No. 46, 4.50. No. 47, 4.60. No. 48, 4.70. No. 49, 4.80. No. 50, 4.90. No. 51, 5.00. No. 52, 5.10. No. 53, 5.20. No. 54, 5.30. No. 55, 5.40. No. 56, 5.50. No. 57, 5.60. No. 58, 5.70. No. 59, 5.80. No. 60, 5.90. No. 61, 6.00. No. 62, 6.10. No. 63, 6.20. No. 64, 6.30. No. 65, 6.40. No. 66, 6.50. No. 67, 6.60. No. 68, 6.70. No. 69, 6.80. 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SUNSET STORES

The Band Gets New Uniforms

IT WAS after School, and the Band, whose members had been improving their time with study, was coming home with Alfred to practice in his father's back yard. John, Henry, James, and William had their harmonicas in their pockets, but it had been necessary to stop on the way so that Robert could get his trombone. In his drum, Alfred had his tin whistle. Even if one belongs to a band one doesn't take a drum or a trombone to school with him, and Alfred's tin whistle was too long and thin to carry comfortably in his pocket.

There is something about spring that makes people think of new clothes, and perhaps this happens because everything in sight seems to be putting on new clothes. The trees have new leaves of green, and the fields have new blades of grass, and Robin Redbreast looks as if he had come straight from a clothing store where they sold new clothes for robins. Anyhow that is how it is, and so it is not surprising that the Band was talking about clothes.

"What this Band needs," said William, "is some new uniforms."

"I wish we had real uniforms," said Henry. "Of course we can make some new paper caps. But that isn't a real uniform."

"You remember my Uncle Bill," said Alfred, "and how he met him at the station and escorted him when he came to visit. Well, I heard him say that same thing to my mother.

Where Spring Begins

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

IN THE early days of March while the north wind still held New England in its grip, and the snow banks were yet in evidence along the stone walls, we, "the lady in blue" and myself, impatient for the season of sunshine and flowers, and the companionship of our feathered friends, set out to find where Spring begins. As Spring always comes up from some indefinite place to the southward, we reasoned that if we turned our steps in that direction, we would be sure to meet it on the way.

perchance to find its starting place, and as it were, surprise it in its lair.

After a night's ride, the first signs of Spring appeared in the green lawns of Maryland, and her fields of winter-wheat. At Washington, beautiful capital city, a brief halt was made, and then we drove on to the Lincoln Memorial, majestically set on the banks of the Potomac, enshrining a mammoth statue of the Great Emancipator. Here the velvet lawns in summer-green fairly glowed in the brilliant sunshine, while from the shrubbery which flanks the Greek temple on either hand issued the melodious canticles of that sure harbinger of the Spring, the song sparrow, sprightly, full-throated and free from all trace of the harshness sometimes noted in our best singers, following the silence of the songless months of winter. These were unmistakable signs of the season's oncoming.

In Virginia jonquills and daffodils were abloom in the open, and we caught hurried glimpses of scattered bands of the bird army, a misty host on its way to invade the fields, meadows, and parks of the northland. Meadow larks and grackles, flickers and bluebirds, robins and song sparrows formed the outpost of the advancing company. In the Carolina fields, the dainty blooms of cherry and peach tree added a cheerful note to the otherwise rather gloomy landscape, and along the swamps, bursting buds gave some evidence of the new season. Only the mistletoe, it seemed, failed to respond to the magic touch of Spring, for it had lost the luster of the Christmas season. Here and there in the shelter of woods were small patches of ground covered tightly with white cloth—apparently nurseries for seedlings thus protected from the frost.

Waking in Florida

Darkness shut from view the pine lands of South Carolina, and in northern Florida the morning light revealed unfamiliar scenes. In the palm, palmetto, and the picturesque Spanish moss first attract northern eyes. There the pastures and fields were in full verdure, and the trees were putting on their spring garb; the birds were small notes of ground flowers in bloom. In the face of such evidence the realization came that we were too late to witness the beginning of Spring, for the drama of the seasons was well under way and we must be content to witness its progress with every mile traversed toward the south. That we were too late for the curtain raising by no means lessened our enjoyment of earth's most inspiring pageant, the northward march of the all-transforming Spring.

Halt! briefly in Jacksonville, gateway to the Peninsular State, we hurried on to the little river town of Palatka, prettily set by the wide-sweeping waters of the majestic St. Johns, the largest river in the United States, flowing northward. There, it seemed, Spring had already advanced into Summer. There in the first third of March was dispersed a brilliant band of flowers, summer sunshine, and happy song; the soft air, heavy with the odor of orange blooms, was vocal with the music of many birds, the mocking bird being by far the most brilliant of all the chorus. Just outside our window he revealed, shouted, and chortled in a medley of notes which fully expressed his title as the world's champion mocker.

A quiet Sabbath Day amid these delightful surroundings induced a great sense of peace and gratitude for a brilliant noon, the almost incessant song of the south's great minstrel—what a happy respite from the cold and songless March days of the north!

By River to Silver Spring

The following morning as the sun, round and red as an August moon, as just appearing above the tree line, we boarded a motorboat for what is probably Florida's most picturesque river trip, the journey up the Ocklawaha and Silver rivers to the famed Silver Spring, a miniature lake of crystal-clear spring water. The first 25 miles of the journey along the St. Johns gives one a good idea of this broad river which flows for more than 150 miles through the heart of Florida. In the morning light, its brown waters shone with gleaming opalescent hues. On its calm bosom floated many miniature islands of water hyacinths, resting places for the great blue herons which here and there stood upright like sentinels, winging away for another refuge on the approach of our craft.

In places the river is widely bordered by this water plant, its succulent stems of which quite please the palates of the cattle pasturing along the banks. The shade fishers were hauling their nets, the posts of the numerous fish weirs making favorite resting places for many aquatic birds. Cormorants, gulls, terns, myriads of ducks of many varieties were all about, while a huge brown eagle, perched on a lofty pine branch, looked down with disdainful eye as our boat glided noisily by.

The low banks of the river are for the most part heavily wooded with cypress, water maple, palms, and numerous varieties of trees common to this climate, all then in foliage interwoven by a luxuriant growth of vines, and heavily draped with Spanish moss, forming a dense tangle where one readily believes that alligators and snakes find favorite haunts. Buzzards in small companies or singly planned the air with a skill quite baffling. However repulsive these creatures may be when in repose, in the air they are one of the most impressive of all fliers. Buzzards in their flying ability favorably compare with the man-of-war bird, which, because of its wing spread of seven or eight feet and its comparatively small body, is able to stay in the air almost indefinitely, riding the gale on steady wing, and at will rising high above the region of storm and hurricane.

Birds Along the Shore

Along shore we caught glimpses of many birds, some of which were not identified, so sudden was their passing. A pileated woodpecker showed himself for an instant as he hurried across a forest-bordered bayou, while the cardinal, jay, and mocking bird were common on the

banks. After three hours our craft, turning sharply toward the west, entered the mouth of the Ocklawaha and proceeded along its swift and tortuous course. The New England poet who wrote of the Song:

Nowhere save a devious stream
Save in fancy or in dream,
manifestly never traversed the winding way of this turbid river. So crooked is it that, but for the sun, we would quickly have lost all sense of direction.

Every turn offered some new charm. The stream, varying in width from a score of yards to two-score is thickly bordered with sedge and rushes, the great leaves of the lotus flower (Nymphaea), and wild lettuce, making excellent cover for the aquatic life, fish, serpents, and saurians. Attracted by the warm sun, on huge half-submerged logs, relics of the primeval forest, alligators, large and small, lazily lolled in the sun, scarcely disturbed by our noisy passage. Turtles, too, singly and in groups, dotted the old logs, attracted by the sunshine; but, unlike the alligators, they were wary, slipping into the water at our approach.

Birds of many varieties sifted through the bordering forest, and under his glass, he would see many migrants which will later gladden with their tuneful presence the northern lawns and forests. The familiar kingfisher rattled up and down, sure evidence that the waters are inhabited by the finny tribe; now and again the smaller white egret half hidden in the sedge, warily watching our approach, hurriedly lifted itself and, after a short rest, went just around the bend, settling in the protecting shrubbery, repeating the process again and again as we advanced.

The Limpkins

Limpkins, too, followed the tactics of the egrets. This was a variety entirely new to me. There are but two species in its family—the Aramide or Courlans—one confined exclusively to South America, the other making its way as far northward as central Florida. These birds, more than two feet in length, somewhat resembling the bittern. The glossy olive-brown coat is striped with white, while the wings and tail are of a livelier brown. Alarmed at our approach, they jumped up from the shore or from perches in the low trees, and hurried along to a similar perch around the first turn of the river, sometimes with a harsh, rather melancholy cry, which Chapman says has given them the name "crying bird." The long bill is slightly curved sidewise at the tip, caused, it is said, from thrusting it into the shells of the land crustaceans upon which they feed.

The river is thickly wooded throughout most of its course. The cypress in its new green, the maple and the oaks, the palms, the live oaks, colored foliage, interspersed with palms and palmetto, and occasionally with the deeper green of the pine, form a symphony of color cheering to the eye. As we passed some forest-bordered plantation the balmy air was laden with the odor of the blossoms of orange and grapefruit. The grateful sunshine, blue skies, verdure-bordered stream, with the song of birds and the beautiful fitful butterflies made up a scene quite impossible to describe. One felt at its full the wondrous charm of nature undisturbed by the arts of civilization.

FUND FOR LONGFELLOW BUST

Cambridge citizens by voluntary subscription will raise approximately \$3000 to place a bronze bust of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in New York University Hall of Fame. Mayor Quinn announced yesterday. The bust is to be made by a prominent American sculptor and will be placed directly over the inscription of the poet in the hall.

DR. PARSONS TO GUIDE SCHOOLS' ART PROGRAM

In preparation for organizing and executing a strong program in art, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers has obtained Dr. Frank A. Parsons, director of art education in Massachusetts and principal of the Massachusetts Art School, J. Win

PHI BETA KAPPA ELECTIONS

LEWISTON, Me., April 27 (Special).—Phi Beta Kappa of Bates College has taken in these new members: Miss Dorothy Clarke of Lewiston, Miss Leah Shapiro of Portland, Miss Ursula Tetrault of Portland, Miss Nellie Mae Lange of Lisbon Falls, Miss Eleanor McCue of Berwick, Miss Ruth Nutter of Salmon Falls, N. H., Miss Euterpe Boukiss of Haverhill, Mass., Miss Priscilla Frew of Rumford, Edwin D. Canham of Auburn, George Sheldon of Augusta, Lewis Walton of Whitman, Mass., Frank E. Dorr of Orland and Albert Dimlich of Andover, Mass.

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The Country Store of Baltimore
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Spring Showing
For Women and Misses
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VETO IS SOUGHT BY R. I. WOMEN

Governor Pothier Is Asked to Return Bill Modifying Educational Law

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 27 (Special).—The Rhode Island Federation of Women's Clubs will ask Gov. Abram J. Pothier today to veto the Nesbitt-Belhomme bill, which amends the educational code to restrict the authority of the State Board of Education over private and parochial schools and nullifies the effect of the teaching-in-English law. The federation, adopted on Saturday a resolution deploring passage, soon after the bill was enacted in the closing hours of the Legislature's session. Women's organizations had led the fight against the bill.

The Governor began consideration today of measures passed in the last legislative day of the session, which opened at 1:30 p. m. on Friday and ended at 11 a. m. on Saturday. Among them was the education and abatement bill, introduced for three successive Assembly sessions by Mrs. Isabelle Ahearn O'Neill, the only woman member of the Legislature. It was passed when sponsored by Senator Clifford D. Providence.

The McMeahan "bone dry" bill was lost in the House Judiciary committee, the chairman of which, Assemblyman Lawton (R.), took "full responsibility" for the pigeonholing of the Davis prohibition enforcement bill in 1921. The McMeahan bill had passed the Senate by a close vote, but its supporters were unable to wrest it from the House committee.

Trading on bills was said to have complicated matters, and ended with bitter wrangling between Republican leaders. Enactment was deadlocked for hours because one Senator, it is said, was unable to get through a bill which would appropriate state money for a new road in his town.

A bill calling for a referendum vote on a \$3,000,000 bond issued for a new bridge over the Seekonk River was among important bills to pass.

BOSTON POPULATION NOW TOTALS 772,184; INCREASE IS NOTED

Boston's population has increased 24,124 since 1920, the total now being 772,184, according to the state census which has just been completed by the police of Boston. The state census is taken every 10 years, and as compared with the last one in 1915, the city has gained 25,745 in population since that time. But as compared with the last federal census taken in 1920 the rate of growth is shown to have been much more rapid.

As this is the first time the police have taken the state census, it is not possible to make comparisons with their figures by districts with sectional figures taken in other censuses. The figures of 1915 were compiled by the Bureau of Statistics and Labor. The latest census by police districts shows the following:

Station 1	24,818
Station 2	11,111
Station 3	36,584
Station 4	26,249
Station 5	45,382
Station 6	68,417
Station 7	2,410
Station 8	89,022
Station 9	67,903
Station 10	67,550
Station 11	40,134
Station 12	21,781
Station 13	45,382
Station 14	27,862
Station 15	25,326
Station 16	40,004
Station 17	19,781
Station 18	772,184

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throp Andrews, director of art, Department of Education, Yonkers, N. Y., and Valentine Kirby, director of art education in Pennsylvania.

In Massachusetts plans are going forward for the sectional conferences in Parent-Teacher work. That of the northeast section is to be held in Haverhill on May 19 with afternoon and evening sessions. The Tilton Mothers' Club of Mattapan has asked the Department of Education to place in every schoolroom in the State a copy of the children's code of morals, sponsored by the National Institute for Moral Instruction. The code already has been displayed in 38 classrooms in the neighborhood of the Mattapan association.

GOOD FELLOWSHIP CLUB HAS ELECTION

John J. Keating Honored by Fellow Telegraphers

Telegraphers of the Associated Press in New England gathered here today for the annual meeting and banquet of their Good Fellowship Club, with members of the news department as its guests. John J. Keating of Boston was elected president of the club, M. L. Deane of Fitchburg, vice-president, C. F. Whitney, Boston, secretary and treasurer and C. G. Rogers, Boston, a director.

Palmer C. Booth of Boston, the retiring president, was the recipient of many complimentary addresses and of a leather bill folder, the gift of the club members. Messages of greeting to the club were received from Kent Cooper, recently made general manager of the Associated Press and Edward McKernon, eastern division superintendent.

Traffic developments in the past year and opportunities for advancement were outlined by C. A. Price, traffic chief of the eastern division, and there were brief speeches by F. E. Williamson, correspondent of the Boston bureau, Nelson G. Morton of that bureau, R. K. Smith, traffic division representative in Boston, and other officials.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL ELECTS

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 27.—The State Building Trades Council, holding its semiannual meeting here yesterday, voted to support the painters and lathers now on strike in Boston, and on any job with nonunion labor or to withdraw members of other unions.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Frank R. Eling of Holyoke; vice-president, Walter Richmond of Lawrence; secretary-treasurer, James P. Meahan of Lawrence; executive board, James Murphy of Boston, James A. Mellen of Brockton, George Sobieski of Natick, Joseph A. Brady of Framingham, William Langston of Haverhill, Joseph LaPan of Holyoke, John H. Roach of Fall River, James Anderson of Worcester, John S. McNelly of New Bedford, John E. Carrigan of Gloucester, Michael Must of Salem, and James F. Mullen of Quincy.

PORTLAND PASTOR TO LEAVE

PORTLAND, Me., April 27.—Dr. Addison B. Lorimer, for the past eight years pastor of the Central Square Baptist Church, resigned yesterday, to take effect Sept. 1. Dr. Lorimer will succeed his son, the Rev. Frank W. Lorimer, in the pastorate of the Harlem Baptist Church in New York City. His son, a teacher on the extension staff of Columbia University, will study for the next few years for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

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Maytime Fashions in
MADELONE
Ensembles Dresses
Coats
give expression to the latest, and happiest, fashion tendencies. At surprisingly modest prices.

STEWART'S
Annual Profit-Sharing SALE
Beginning Thursday, April 16
Ending Saturday, May 2
The most important sales event of the Spring season

BUSINESS ETHICS AND ACCORD SOUGHT THROUGH CHURCH STUDY

Prof. A. D. Sheffield Preparing Course Based on Industrial Issues for Boston Men's Clubs and Bible Classes—Extension to Nation Probable

Invaluable service can be rendered by the churches in changing common business practices which are inconsistent with ethical standards and in reconciling the apparently conflicting interests of Labor and Capital if the churches will come into intimate touch with industry, according to Prof. A. D. Sheffield of New York, formerly of Wellesley College. He is now preparing to introduce an organized study of industrial issues into the men's clubs and Bible classes of the churches of Greater Boston this fall under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

To establish new standards in business relations so they may meet the test of Christian requirements is the goal which Professor Sheffield believes the churches can make very practical by teaching ethical principles in an applied way, and by acting as the conciliatory agency between employer and employee.

Similar Study in Chicago

While the Greater Boston Federation of Churches is understood to be one of the leaders in this movement to utilize the influence of the church in rectifying certain industrial conditions, effort is to be made to extend such church activities into other sections of the country. Professor Sheffield is planning to start similar study

MUSIC WEEK WINS GOVERNOR'S PRAISE

Pays High Tribute to State's Achievements

The contribution of Boston and Massachusetts to the advancement of music in this country is praised by Governor Fuller in a statement today proclaiming Music Week and the Boston Civic Festival to be observed May 3-5. He said:

"The second annual Music Week and Boston Civic Festival is to be observed in Boston May 3 to 5. This splendid effort to encourage an increased interest and appreciation of good music is worthy of the serious and enthusiastic co-operation of all citizens generally. Boston and Massachusetts are noted for accomplishments in the art and development of music. The pioneer publication of music, the establishing of the first music school in America, and the organization of the first great orchestra society in America were all accomplished here in Massachusetts. The finest hymns in America, including 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic' were composed here in Boston."

"School and college bands and orchestras throughout New England are coming to Boston for this Festival. Preparations are being made to make this observance most successful in every way."

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Exclusive fashions for women
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W. P. BIRD & BRO.
BEEF, PORK AND PROVISIONS
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Furs stored and insured at 2% of valuation
Mention The Christian Science Monitor.

STEWART'S
Annual Profit-Sharing SALE
Beginning Thursday, April 16
Ending Saturday, May 2
The most important sales event of the Spring season

(1) Everything is fresh merchandise of Stewart quality.
(2) Prices are for the sale period only. Afterwards they go back to regular.
(3) Store-wide in its scope—Every Department is represented.
(4) We have shopped and compared our values—we know they are exceptional.
(5) Considering the importance of the sale, we advise early selection.

STEWARD & CO.
Baltimore, Maryland

groups in Chicago, and the proposal is being submitted to numerous other church federations.

To bring the church into conference with industrial leaders, from the ranks of both the employees and employers, so that it may act as a medium of agreement in concrete problems will be the end sought in the discussions which will be carried on in the various men's clubs of the churches.

VERMONT WOMEN'S CLUBS TO CONVENE

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 27 (Special).—The Montpelier Woman's Club has begun preparations for the entertainment of the 400 or more delegates from all over the State who will attend the state federation meetings, to be held in this city on May 26 and 28.

In connection with this annual event, the American Association of University Women will hold a banquet on the opening evening. Mrs. Mabel B. Clifford of Bethel is the retiring state president, and will be the presiding officer of the meetings.

Public Library Dedicated

WARWICK, R. I., April 27 (Special).—The Henry Warner Budlong gift of a public library to Warwick was marked by a public celebration and the dedication of the building at Apponaug on Saturday. Mr. Budlong was present. The keys to the building were accepted by Thomas H. Lynch, president of the library association.

Concord Pastor Resigns

CONCORD, N. H., April 27.—The Rev. Raymond H. Huse, for 10 years pastor of the Baker Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church here and active in civic life, has resigned in order to accept an office call to Montpelier, Vt. He will also teach in Montpelier Seminary.

Brick Makers Convene

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 24 (Special).—W. G. Long of Boston was elected president of the Massachusetts Brick Manufacturers' Association.

"Say It With Flowers"

Arthur Langhans
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MEMBER FLORIST TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY ASSOCIATION
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clation at its annual meeting here yesterday. The meeting, attended by 50 representatives of New England brick makers, discussed an extensive advertising and publicity campaign to be started shortly to increase the use of bricks. Officers elected besides President Long were: Vice-president, D. L. Gillett of Westfield, and secretary-treasurer, W. S. Atwood of State Farm, Mass.

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Service Spells Satisfaction, Satisfaction—Gratitude, Gratitude—Business

ACCORD DISPLACING CONFLICT BETWEEN RAIL LINES AND MEN

Leaders Alert to Mutual Interests Furthered Through Amicable Conferences, Employee Stock Ownership, Bonuses for Efficiency, and Steady Employment

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21.—Co-operation is succeeding conflict in railroad dealings with employees and a harmonious situation, almost without parallel in former years, is resulting, in the opinion of observers. Different policies devised by various companies have been utilized, and the fact that at least one plan was proposed by a union and adopted by the carrier is held to indicate the desire to bring about a condition of mutual benefit to management and men.

The industrial round-table conference, while developed in part by the railroads, is extending to all industries and the National Civic Federation at a meeting here presided over by Judge Alton B. Parker, heard the advantages of equal participation in personnel matters by employers and employees stressed by such authorities as Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Gerard Swope of the General Electric Company, and D. I. C. of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. All of these students of the subject noted the growing trend toward co-operation, joint ownership, or participation in management depicted plainly by Mr. Hoover, who called attention to a new regime of capital, management, labor and consumption.

Seek Accord and Efficiency

The methods employed by the railroads, while varying in degree and form, have as their fundamental purpose one or all of several points common in interest to the companies and their employees, including the prompt and satisfactory settlement of questions of wages and working conditions, stabilization of employment, increased efficiency, economy and production, and greater co-operation.

Through the efforts of the Association of Railway Executives, progress has been made toward eliminating seasonal employment. The Southern Railway Company has effected a bonus plan under which trainmen increase their earnings through their own economy in moving trains, and the immediate success of the plan may lead to its extension to other departments.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company accepted the invitation of William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, to establish a "co-operative agreement" whereby the company endeavors to provide continuity of work in return for which the men agree to discharge their duties with greater efficiency, celerity and economy. The plan, thus far confined to the shops, only has been in effect about a year.

Men Become Shareholders

The New York Central Railroad Company has sought to interest its men in the enterprise by inviting them to become shareholders, and recently sold stock to 41,000 men and women, more than 25 per cent of

its total employees thus becoming partners in the company. The Canadian National Railways is following the Baltimore & Ohio plan. S. J. Hungerford, vice-president, having recently met with Mr. Johnston and Capt. O. S. Beyer Jr., consulting engineer representing the Federated Shopcrafts, and who has had much to do with the perfection of the plan on the B. & O. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company is reported also to be studying this development closely. R. N. Begie, vice-president, having been interested in its establishment before leaving the B. & O.

The officers of both the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio companies agree with their employees in enthusiastic support of the plans established by the two roads. Both of these methods of employee relations are working successfully. The national unions look with favor upon the B. & O. plan. The confidence of management and men in the new era of co-operation and harmonious conference in solving problems of mutual interest is manifested in observations recently made to the writer.

Commendation by Leaders

General Atterbury, author of the Pennsylvania plan, said: "At any time that you may wish to investigate our plan, I will turn over to you the chairmen representing the different brotherhoods for inter-rogation, with no official of the company present. That's how confident I am of our men favor and defend the plan."

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, discussing the agreement with the shopcrafts on his road, stated: "I believe that the railroad labor problem can be successfully worked out on the basis of confidence, sympathetic understanding, and co-operation, and a satisfactory solution without this is impossible. Our co-operative plan is no longer an experiment. It has more than justified itself."

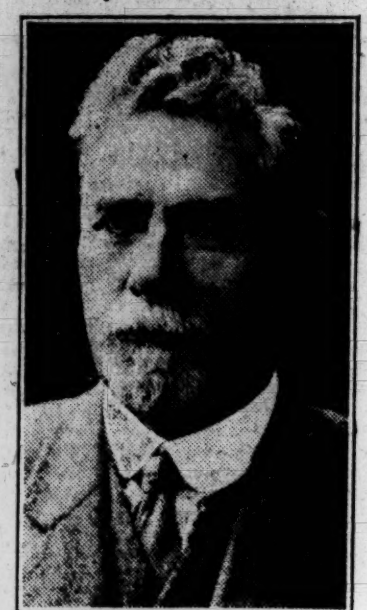
Capt. Beyer believes that this plan proves conclusively that the "unions can and will play fair," and that the original shop co-operative plan in the railroad industry are showing that their organization can "discharge constructive as well as protective functions." Mr. Johnston of the Machinists, has been quoted as saying: "The policy of co-operation of the B. & O. is clearly manifesting itself in the splendid service the road is rendering the public and the excellent morale which prevails."

A Pennsylvania man, H. E. Core, chief chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, in commenting on the fact that out of 579 cases which reached the final joint reviewing committee of the Pennsylvania system, only one failed of decision by a two-thirds vote in a committee divided evenly, eight employees and eight officials, said: "That cannot do other than convince every man of the absolute sincerity of both management and men in the application and working out of the Pennsylvania plan."

Economies Raise Wages

Edward Keating, editor of Labor, which has favored the Baltimore & Ohio method, says: "Its general adoption by the railroads would result in vast economies which should be used to give the workers wages

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necessary to maintain a proper standard of living, to guarantee investors adequate returns on their capital employed, and to make possible reductions in freight and passenger rates. Comparison between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio plans is difficult due to their lack of similarity and scope. The Pennsylvania's is based on confidence in each other, facts jointly established, and fair play. General Atterbury has set forth six fundamentals governing it, which he terms the "essential rights of the other fellow." They are: (1) steady employment; (2) a fair wage; (3) time for recreation; (4) opportunity to elevate one's self; (5) a voice in determining rules and regulations under which one shall work; (6) a fair division of profits after a reasonable wage has been paid and a sufficient amount set aside for capital, to attract additional capital to an expanding business.

A Share in Broken Hill

More than once Sir Sidney Kidman has been described as the David Harum of Australia—not an ill-fitting title. While his business instinct has always been on the fine side, he would have been a rich man much sooner if he had stuck to his fourteenth part of a share in Broken Hill. Young Kidman traded 10 horses for that interest. If he had held that prolific fourth for only six months it would have brought him \$270,000, and later on \$2,000,000. Sir Sidney, however, has never failed to regard bullocks as gilt-edged securities, and by this time he has probably more than compensated for his lack of vision on Broken Hill.

The varieties of his earlier experiences are interesting. Starting out from home he bought a horse for \$210, and headed across country for New South Wales, where he took a job for 10s. a week. When he got \$1 a week he saved up enough to buy a few working bullocks. Then he sold them at a profit, and opened a butcher's shop. Profits were slow, and when the mining field developed he "hopped into the grocery business," trading among the fossickers. Eventually that occupation was changed to mail contracting, but with his eye on stock he got back into the cattle business, stayed in it, and built up one of the biggest industries of his kind in the world.

A National Figure

Station after station was purchased, first in one state, and then another; acres grew into square miles, and square miles into extensive sheep and cattle provinces, until we get the transition from plain "Mr." to Sir Sidney Kidman, king among stockmen, patriot who gave battle planes to Britain during the war, and helped to build ships for Australia; public benefactor, supporting with a generous hand philanthropic and benevolent movements, presenting his mansion in the country for a Government high school; contractor in huge water schemes; a member of the board of management of the Adelaide Zoological Gardens, and part owner of the South Australian Hotel, the most important in the city, and a general liberal patron of practically every branch of sport.

It is when a survey is made of the enormous interests of Sir Sidney Kidman that the amazing aspect of his strenuous career is revealed. Sir Sidney does not really know how far his name is written across the face of the continent. The cattle king has a staff of clerks engaged exclusively in keeping statistical records of stock populations and movements, registering market tendencies, and compiling tax returns. Sir Sidney, restless, energetic, and watchful, spends practically all his time motoring over his properties. There are periodical protests that Sir Sidney has too much land for one individual, but most of the talk is heard in the good seasons when there are big prizes in the industry. Colossal as is his present production of stock, the indications

Many Plans Approved

Statistics for the first nine months of his operation show that 657 meetings were held, at which 5272 recommendations were considered. Of these, 3510, or 72 per cent, were accepted. Only 400 were definitely rejected as impracticable. The difference in the two plans is fundamental. The Pennsylvania, while not criticizing the unions, says that spokesmen for the employees must be employees rather than delegates who come on to the property to represent the men in negotiations with their own superiors; the Baltimore & Ohio freely welcomes the assistance of officers of the national unions in improving working conditions and output.

Other industries, notably the Commonwealth Steel Company of St. Louis, with a profit-sharing plan and operation on a basis of the Golden Rule, have progressed even more remarkably in their employee relations. Procter & Gamble, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, E. E. Nash and numerous other organizations have shown that co-operation between management and men is satisfactory and beneficial to both, wherever it is substituted for conflict.

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121 East Water Street, Syracuse

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Always Style and Quality

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D. L. W. Scranton Coal, Syracuse, N. Y.

Australian Cattle King Began Work as Boy at 10s. a Week

Sir Sidney Kidman Now Owns Thousands of Square Miles of Territory in Five States, as Well as Immense Numbers of Cattle and Live Stock

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., March 9 (Special Correspondence).—One of the most remarkable self-made men Australia has ever produced is Sir Sidney Kidman, whose romantic career of amazing courage, resource, and adventure has given him rank among the industrial geniuses of the world.

He left home at 14, having only a few shillings in his pocket, and climbed, by unwearying determination, to the highest pinnacle of achievement in the stock industry of a great commonwealth. From 10s. a week as a knockabout lad on a station, Sir Sidney has established ownership over hundreds of square miles of sheep and cattle country, large mobs of bullocks, huge flocks of sheep, and has been honored by a knighthood from the King.

And, apart from the industrial triumph of Australia's cattle king, there are wonderful qualities in his massive and rugged personality. Here, for instance, is a man who does not smoke or drink, and who has never been heard to swear—an astounding array of virtues for one so long identified with the rough elements of the Australian bush where, in the early days particularly, there was not much refining influence.

A Share in Broken Hill

More than once Sir Sidney Kidman has been described as the David Harum of Australia—not an ill-fitting title. While his business instinct has always been on the fine side, he would have been a rich man much sooner if he had stuck to his fourteenth part of a share in Broken Hill. Young Kidman traded 10 horses for that interest. If he had held that prolific fourth for only six months it would have brought him \$270,000, and later on \$2,000,000. Sir Sidney, however, has never failed to regard bullocks as gilt-edged securities, and by this time he has probably more than compensated for his lack of vision on Broken Hill.

The varieties of his earlier experiences are interesting. Starting out from home he bought a horse for \$210, and headed across country for New South Wales, where he took a job for 10s. a week. When he got \$1 a week he saved up enough to buy a few working bullocks. Then he sold them at a profit, and opened a butcher's shop. Profits were slow, and when the mining field developed he "hopped into the grocery business," trading among the fossickers. Eventually that occupation was changed to mail contracting, but with his eye on stock he got back into the cattle business, stayed in it, and built up one of the biggest industries of his kind in the world.

A National Figure

Station after station was purchased, first in one state, and then another; acres grew into square miles, and square miles into extensive sheep and cattle provinces, until we get the transition from plain "Mr." to Sir Sidney Kidman, king among stockmen, patriot who gave battle planes to Britain during the war, and helped to build ships for Australia; public benefactor, supporting with a generous hand philanthropic and benevolent movements, presenting his mansion in the country for a Government high school; contractor in huge water schemes; a member of the board of management of the Adelaide Zoological Gardens, and part owner of the South Australian Hotel, the most important in the city, and a general liberal patron of practically every branch of sport.

It is when a survey is made of the enormous interests of Sir Sidney Kidman that the amazing aspect of his strenuous career is revealed. Sir Sidney does not really know how far his name is written across the face of the continent. The cattle king has a staff of clerks engaged exclusively in keeping statistical records of stock populations and movements, registering market tendencies, and compiling tax returns. Sir Sidney, restless, energetic, and watchful, spends practically all his time motoring over his properties. There are periodical protests that Sir Sidney has too much land for one individual, but most of the talk is heard in the good seasons when there are big prizes in the industry. Colossal as is his present production of stock, the indications

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STATE'S MERCHANTS FORM EXPORT CLUB

Purpose Is to Stimulate Foreign Trade

Organization of the New England Export Club, composed of manufacturers and exporters, has been started with a nucleus of 40 executives, under auspices of the committee on foreign trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. At an organization meeting, recently held at the chamber, the following specific services which such a club might render, were offered by W. Irving Bullard, vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank:

1.—Coordinate export services in Boston by a committee composed of representatives of each service.
2.—Act as host to foreign buyers.
3.—Investigate complaints as to service and facilities of Boston.
4.—Act as arbitration tribunal.
5.—Co-operate in foreign advertising.

6.—Perform sales analysis in foreign countries for members.
7.—Provide meeting place for interchange of experiences.

8.—Aid in studying the slogan, "Made in New England."

The club will be composed of one or more executives of any concern in New England, which is, or may be, interested in foreign trade, together with representatives of various services such as railroads, shipping concerns, foreign freight forwarders, banks and similar aids to export business.

Assistance of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to the newly formed club, was offered by Samuel H. Cross, chief of the European division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who came to Boston to address the members at the organization meeting. He discussed similar organizations in Europe, and in this country, pointing out the value accrued to the individual members of such groups, as well as to the community at large. It is planned to hold another meeting within a few weeks.

SARGENT'S WORK ARRIVE

Three oil paintings and four cases of plaster casts arrived here Saturday from London on the steamship Mississippi. The shipment, which was consigned to the Museum of Fine Arts, comprises the last of the Mural decorations, planned by John Singer Sargent for the Boston Museum. Nine of the Mural paintings have been at the museum for some time. Installation of the decorations will be begun soon.

POLISH-VATICAN CONCORDAT

WARSAW, April 25.—The Polish Senate has ratified the pending concordat, thus permanently regulating relations with the Vatican. The advocates of the agreement hope that religious peace in Poland has been firmly established.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Marquette, Mich.

Special Correspondence

O NE winter night not many years ago, a world-renowned contralto gave a concert in a small town in the upper peninsula of Michigan. The next morning she was delayed for two hours at a small way-station where she was to change trains.

Her attention was soon attracted to a Polish child, thinly clad and shivering with cold. The tender-hearted singer began to talk with her, and discovered that the child's mother was at home, unable to leave her bed; that the house was none too warm, and there was only this child to care for the mother and the littlest baby. The father was away for the winter in a lumber camp.

The singer insisted on going with the child through the heavy snow to the home. After helping to make the mother more comfortable, she sat by the humble bed and sang. For nearly an hour the glorious voice that thousands of people have paid, and still pay, to hear in concert, was poured out freely for the comfort of this alien woman and her little children.

TEN ACRES ADDED TO SALEM'S PARKS

New Acquisition to Be Used as Picnic Ground

SALEM, Mass., April 27 (Special).—The acquisition by the Salem park commission of a 10-acre reservation known as Parker's Field, off Kenwood Avenue in North Salem, adds a new and very promising link to the chain of park areas which have been set aside and developed for public use, and which practically make the circuit of the city boundary lines.

The property is transferred to the city by Abraham C. Ratchesky of Boston, for the approximate sum of \$385, a price that is declared to be below the value of the property. The purchase at the usual low figure came through Mr. Ratchesky's desire to see the land developed for public use. It provides a remarkable combination of shore front, lowland, and upland reality. The waterfront area is about one-third of a mile in length, while the upland is exceedingly high, descending in rolling hills to the sea level.

The contour of the land offers what is declared to be exceptional opportunity for future development, as the money and opportunity present, although it is the present intention to maintain it only as a picnic ground and an area open to the public.

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WESLEYAN PLANNING FOR COMMENCEMENT

Installation of President to Be a Feature

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 27 (Special).—Wesleyan's ninety-third commencement, the program for which has been announced, will be of special interest this year, as the installation of Dr. James Lukens McConaughy as president of the university will be a part of the five days' exercises and festivities.

Dr. McConaughy will be installed on Friday morning, June 5. The exercises will lay emphasis upon Wesleyan's place among the fine old colleges of New England, and the presidents, as well as prominent faculty members from New England colleges, will be guests of the university.

The preliminary events of the commencement week-end, the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa society for election of high scholarship men of the senior class, and the annual prize declaration contest, will be held in the evening of June 4 and on June 6 alumni class day will be held. The alumni reunion classes' parade will end on the athletic field where Amherst will host Wesleyan's opponent in the annual commencement baseball game.

Fraternity receptions will come late Saturday afternoon and then will follow a festive evening. The reunion classes will leave the campus for their banquets returning about 9:30 to participate in the alumni sing on the campus.

President McConaughy will preach his first baccalaureate sermon at Wesleyan on Sunday morning, June 7. In the evening the seniors will hold their last class sing

Art News and Comment—Musical Events

John Neagle, in a Comprehensive Exhibit

Philadelphia, April 18
Special Correspondence

ONCE more the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts has turned research worker in its effort to reconstruct the once strong foundation of early American art in the days when painters considered themselves craftsmen rather than artists, and with other business men of their time advertised their wares in the financial journals.

Such were both Thomas Sully and John Neagle, yet time is rapidly pronouncing them painters of high degree, a valuation which, a century hence, may be bestowed grudgingly upon those of our own era who scorn craftsmanship and rely for fame upon the sickle adulation of the tea table, or the advertising power of eccentricities.

The first comprehensive exhibition of the works of John Neagle ever assembled has opened at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, where, in past generations, the names of almost all the great artists of the day were blazoned upon the honor roll. So Neagle returns, after a half century of obscurity, to be hailed by those who appreciate sound workmanship and vigorous portraiture as one of America's elect in nineteenth century art.

Vibrant as he was to all the art influences of his time, eager to learn, yet absorbing the fundamentals of his craft through observation rather than through instruction, John Neagle reveals in his work something of Stuart, something of Sully, but more that is identified uncompromisingly with his own way of seeing things, with that soundness of mentality and understanding which have brought the stamp of sincerity, the strength of manhood to the stroke of his brush, the shaping power of his hand.

A Vigorous Painter

The personality of men answered more nearly the masculine urge of Neagle's own nature. While the portrait of Miss Anna Gibson Johnson, daring in color, is reminiscent of Sully's interpretations of women; while that of Dr. Thomas Tucker Smiley, a brilliant impression, painted under the influence of Stuart, is aided by time in the softening of its flesh tones and reglement of its form—that which is most characteristic of the genius of Neagle may be found in the rendering of Dr. William Potts Dewees.

Neagle used perspective with telling effect in the staging of a portrait. There are many instances in the comprehensive exhibition of his work where character is projected by the receding of room lines, or the trend of a staircase or balustrade. So simple is the powerful portrait of Dr. Dewees that its consummate artistry requires close diagonal wall at the head. All the intricacies of light and shade, of depth and density have been tackled by this early American painter, fearlessly, with a courage and a result to be envied by contemporary portraitists.

The Dewees Portrait

The simplicity of this Dewees portrait is the simplicity of knowledge, where richness of varied detail is held within the bounds of composition to such remarkable purpose that it dramatizes the central figure. No less than three pictures hang complete on the diagonal wall at the right, while three are suggested; metal desk ornaments, a figured table throw, a white plume pen all break with interplay of color, form, and light, the figure's emphasis. To the left, in apt perspective, a massive column appears in the middle distance, a reddish chair, with woodwork lighted at the side of the standing figure. The lines of the perspective recede into the cool, restful, and neutral space beyond, against which stands Dr. William Potts Dewees, his head in full light, its touseled hair again lending accent to the composition, the fine strong features, the purposeful and keen gaze set against the white of the tall stock collar.

The painting of the coat is again masterly. Although Neagle introduces detail where it will aid form and composition, he deletes when it offends his sense of art. He may note the high lights on cravat, the white notes in the pictures on the wall, the white of the plume pen, the light on the chair arm, and on the metal of the figure's waist, carrying down with definite and powerful accent to the white paper scroll held tightly in the hand, and so shot with light and shade that a bar of shadow crossing it divides the accent and leads the eye to the lower edge of the canvas, thus completing the impression. It is a masterly painter who may thus arrange effect to give in the twinkling of an eye a sweeping and vital sense of personality and environment. A lesser genius would have toyed with accessories to the detriment of the big impression. Not so Neagle who, when he thought it best, removed coat buttons to give full sweep to the mass of the painting.

Significance of Subject

Neagle, one feels, was a painter peculiarly susceptible to personalities. But as a portraitist, he was doubtless forced to portray many characters in whom he had little or no interest. Then his art fell to the level of a painter's job, and the result was a potboiler. When he painted Dr. Dewees he felt the man's keen mentality; when he painted "Mrs. Thomas McCready" he produced a wooden doll, or in "Joseph Claypoole Clark" a cardboard cut-out. Yet even when he fell from his own standard of craftsmanship, he still clung to some characteristic fea-

ture. Seldom, except, perhaps, in his renderings of children, did he miss altogether the spark of personality.

The strength of his conceptions is, in fact, their most salient feature. His brush played about the structure of the frontal bone, and produced a surprising assemblage of men with powerful brows and large noses. They were men with a keen interest and purpose in life, whose activities no less than their characters find echo in the environment provided them by the painter. Thus Thomas Birch is shown with a palette in his hand, and a small marine in the background as evidence of his life work; William Strickland is shown



DR. WILLIAM POTTS DEWEES, A NEAGLE PORTRAIT

with his architect's tools against the background of a building of his designing; Thomas Pym Cope, the founder of the first line of packets between Philadelphia and Liverpool and president of the Mercantile Library Company, sits by a table on which appear indications of his literary interests, while beyond a ship sails the sea. In the full length portraits of Henry Clay there appear as background accessories the symbols of nationality and the problems of pioneer life as seen in ships, in agriculture, and in industry.

His Pictorial Feeling

In his sketches, Neagle also revealed his ability as a picture maker. A tiny rendering of a lady blown by the wind, as she reaches the top stair, reveals an interest in figure action quite modern in effect. And the sketches of Indians show a century-old background for what contemporary artists are beginning to appreciate in the little art colony at Paos, N. M.

It was impossible to note in detail all the interesting characteristics of Neagle's work. Its rise to the heights, its fall to mediocrity, Neagle played skillfully with textures, and used accessories not as ends in themselves, but as notes of accent in centering the interest of the canvas upon the character of the sitter. His painting of the heavy leather-bound books of a past century, his handling of metal objects, of chair plush, of woodwork, lace, velvet, or the lawn of a clergyman's cravat, his appreciation for the sharp-pointed white accent of nineteenth century collars, his use of a white quill pen as a subtle aid to composition—all these mark him as a master craftsman.

Yet with all his knowledge of composition he often erred in the placement of his figures. Some are too high, some too low in the canvas, while a favorite mannerism seemed that of turning the head out of balance with the general distribution of spaces in the canvas. Thus the force of the modeling in the portrait of "David Paul Brown" is lessened by the unbalanced impression.

Eminent Sitters
Many an eminent figure of the early nineteenth century has been depicted by Neagle's brush: Henry Clay, the painters Birch and Stuart; Washington Irving, the writer; Pat Lyon, the blacksmith business man

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of early Philadelphia fame; Daniel Webster, J. Penimore Cooper, Booth and Kean, the actors, and the portrait of William Rush, which, if authentic, provides an unusual record of the first American sculptor and one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Academy itself.

But of all the items in the Neagle exhibition, the most significant is, perhaps, the painter's "Commonplace Book," written in his own hand, and containing his reaction to the thoughts and accomplishments of masters old and new. It is here that one may find the painter's own art faith, built upon his study of and appreciation for the fundamentals of his craft.

D. G.

The concert closed with a brilliant performance of the prelude to "Die Meistersinger."

The Woman's Symphony Orchestra, Henry Schoenfeld, conductor, gave its second and last concert of the season this week. The following program was presented:

Wedding March from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" Mendelssohn
Symphony, D Major (Kochel 504), Mozart
Concerto for Piano, G Major, Bach
Serenade for Flute and Strings, Schoenfeld
Group of Piano Solo, "Fantasie Orientale" Cierbois

The orchestra sounded like an entirely different organization, under the baton of Walter Henry Rothwell, guest conductor for the Mozart Symphony. The members need the strict discipline and scholarly supervision of a conductor of Mr. Rothwell's attainment to make them play with precision of attack, tonal balance and clean-cut phrasing, in which they have been sadly deficient.

Salvador Ordóñez, Mexican pianist, introduced a concerto by a fellow countryman, Ponce, which was well conceived and well played. With stronger themes this concerto would be a real find, as it is brilliant and grateful, but the themes are too ordinary to compel lasting attention.

A Serenade, by Henry Schoenfeld, for flute and piano, was beautifully played by Helen Mead-Little. A new number, by Cierbois of Santa Barbara, "Fantasie Orientale," revealed sincere musicianship, originality and a fine command of instrumentation.

Old Wall Papers Instruct in Design

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago, April 20

COLLECTIONS of European wall papers in the Chicago Art Institute assume an important aspect aside from their novelty. In an artistic way several examples reach attractions which would permit them to be framed and hung in homes. The drawings of long sprays of foliage and flowers are more frequent than geometric design, and rivals to these are pictures of architecture, rural scenes or foreign life, so well considered that they can be repeated many times. On a larger scale are the panels of one subject, always interesting, to cover spaces five and seven feet in width and a greater length in correct proportions. An exacting taste is exercised in the color arrangements in all the designs.

If by chance one has passed the windows of wall paper shops on the way to the Art Institute, the important aspect of the display is acknowledged. Wall paper manufacturers in America in the past depended largely upon European designers, of which the supply is considerably less since the war. Art schools in America are awake to the necessity of training designers for our own use in textiles, furniture and the like as well as wall papers; hence from the generous donors to the museum come these examples from abroad to prove that time has spared them as fine arts, and that the plea of the Association of Arts and Industries for an art school of design in the middle west is based on practical needs. The 22 fragments of French wall paper and four wall paper panels presented by Robert Allerton show the Association of art in design as practiced abroad.

Fragments of old wall papers from the Orient, the earliest known, came here in the chests of missionaries and sea captains. England had copied the original product, while a Frenchman, Le François, established in Rouen, produced papers of his own by an etching process. The engraving was made on copper, the plate reprinted with ink and the color applied by hand. Later came the stencils and the "domino makers," who tried landscapes and scenes with figures, all of which contribute to these exhibitions. These facts interest the increasing brotherhood of interior decorators as well as the wall papering of the groups pushing the schools of design.

Returning from abroad, David Adler contributed a series of Italian scenery wall papers. Mrs. Lawrence Armour lent a set of chinoiserie panels of the family vert ground patterned with flowers, the lotus, peony, and kingfishers, herons, and other birds, and from another came three panels devoted to the golden pheasant under lotus boughs, and from another a series of glazed panels of Oriental scenery, with pagodas of every form scattered over small rocky islands connected by bridges.

The new period rooms of the Hutchinson Wing have scattered ex-

"Merchant of Venice" Revived in Vienna

VIENNA, April 1 (Special Correspondence)—The cycle of Shakespearean plays at the Burgtheater was continued with the buoyant production of "The Merchant of Venice" under the direction of Herr Franz Heterich, who also took the small part of the Doge. Albert Heine took the part of Shylock. He seemed somewhat shunted into the background, and the artistry of his acting dimmed under the glare of the more popular buoyancy of the rest of the cast.

Merchant, was dignified. Else Wohlgemuth made a statueque and heroic Portia.

Fraulein Alma Seidl, as the "Pauernjunge," servant boy of Shylock, was a rosy-cheeked youth with large brown eyes and a Burne-Jones head of curls. Her obvious and natural enjoyment of her part was a treat. The scenery was interesting in that curtains were dropped at the rear of the stage bearing vast copies of ancient Gobelin tapestries recording scenes in Venice. The effect was good. The subject of the Gobelins varied with the story of the play.

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JOLSON'S 50th ST. & 7th Ave. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
The STUDENT PRINCE
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46th ST. THEATRE
IS ZAT SO?
The Laugh Sensation

BELMONT THEATRE
BLANCHE BATES
IN "MRS. PARTRIDGE PRESENTS"
MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH
"LADY, BE GOOD"
With Fred & Adele Astaire, Walter Catlett
300 RESERVED SEATS AT \$1.00

ACTORS' THEATRE PLAYS
CANADA THE WILD DUCK
Am. & Can. Actor 48th St. Theatre
Thea. Mats. 2:35, 8:35, 10:35, Eves. 8:35, 10:35, 12:35

THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE
Spec. Mats. Tuesday & Friday at 2:30
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Old Wall Papers Instruct in Design

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago, April 20

COLLECTIONS of European wall papers in the Chicago Art Institute assume an important aspect aside from their novelty. In an artistic way several examples reach attractions which would permit them to be framed and hung in homes. The drawings of long sprays of foliage and flowers are more frequent than geometric design, and rivals to these are pictures of architecture, rural scenes or foreign life, so well considered that they can be repeated many times. On a larger scale are the panels of one subject, always interesting, to cover spaces five and seven feet in width and a greater length in correct proportions. An exacting taste is exercised in the color arrangements in all the designs.

If by chance one has passed the windows of wall paper shops on the way to the Art Institute, the important aspect of the display is acknowledged. Wall paper manufacturers in America in the past depended largely upon European designers, of which the supply is considerably less since the war. Art schools in America are awake to the necessity of training designers for our own use in textiles, furniture and the like as well as wall papers; hence from the generous donors to the museum come these examples from abroad to prove that time has spared them as fine arts, and that the plea of the Association of Arts and Industries for an art school of design in the middle west is based on practical needs. The 22 fragments of French wall paper and four wall paper panels presented by Robert Allerton show the Association of art in design as practiced abroad.

Fragments of old wall papers from the Orient, the earliest known, came here in the chests of missionaries and sea captains. England had copied the original product, while a Frenchman, Le François, established in Rouen, produced papers of his own by an etching process. The engraving was made on copper, the plate reprinted with ink and the color applied by hand. Later came the stencils and the "domino makers," who tried landscapes and scenes with figures, all of which contribute to these exhibitions. These facts interest the increasing brotherhood of interior decorators as well as the wall papering of the groups pushing the schools of design.

Returning from abroad, David Adler contributed a series of Italian scenery wall papers. Mrs. Lawrence Armour lent a set of chinoiserie panels of the family vert ground patterned with flowers, the lotus, peony, and kingfishers, herons, and other birds, and from another came three panels devoted to the golden pheasant under lotus boughs, and from another a series of glazed panels of Oriental scenery, with pagodas of every form scattered over small rocky islands connected by bridges.

The new period rooms of the Hutchinson Wing have scattered ex-

AMUSEMENTS

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HAMBURG PLANS RADICAL REFORM

Changes in Administration
of Port Foreshadow New
Harbor Developments

BERLIN, April 10 (Special Correspondence)—For some considerable time past the Hamburg shipping press has been publishing articles contrasting the unsatisfactory progress made by the port of Hamburg with that made by Antwerp and Rotterdam. This agitation has now led to the adoption by the Hamburg Senate of a scheme for radical reforms in the administration of the harbor, the new development having been rendered possible by the recent elections in Hamburg and the diminution of Socialist power in the Senate.

It has long been felt that it was chiefly the system of state administration that was to blame for the dearth of certain changes levied in the Elbe port. It has now been decided to substitute for this impractical state system a thoroughly business-like form of administration similar to that already adopted with success in the case of the Hamburg gas works and water-works which are now run as mixed or semi-private undertakings.

The Aggregate Tonnage
A short time ago, when the figures of the Hamburg Trade Statistical Department were issued showing that the aggregate tonnage entering and leaving the port during February, 1925, was 2,590,000 tons, as compared with 2,073,000 tons in 1913, great disappointment was expressed that the increase, though in itself not inconsiderable, should not have been larger. It was urged that while Hamburg for the months of January and February 1925, only shows a plus of 204,000 tons, as compared with the same period in 1924, the figures for the port of Rotterdam show an increase for January and February, 1925, as compared with the same two months in the preceding year of 357,047 tons.

Amsterdam, too, as the Hamburg press points out, is making mighty progress as compared with the Elbe port, the Amsterdam Rhine shipping trade having in the latter half of 1924 been 25 per cent in advance of what it was in 1913.

According to the Hamburg press, one of the main reasons why trade should prefer these non-German ports is the increasingly important part played by the Rhine in Germany's overseas trade, and it is felt that after the completion of the south-west German canal projects, Hamburg's position will be even less favorable, unless energetic measures be taken. It is thought, for instance, that Hamburg would do well to use its power to obtain the grant of the funds necessary for the construction at the earliest possible date of the great Hansa Canal. At the same time the port is advised to try to bring about a decrease in the heavy port dues that have to be met by shipping companies, consignees and shippers in Hamburg, charges the more inexcusable since their excessiveness is due in large measure, it is said, to the red tape of the present costly state system of administration.

Difference in Charges
Although the difference in the charges levied in Antwerp is to some extent attributable to Belgium currency inflation, this cannot be offered as an explanation in the case of Rotterdam where, despite the gold currency, the cost of loading and discharging cargo is lower than in Hamburg. In Rotterdam energetic efforts are being made to reduce the harbor dues in order to encourage the trade in piece goods which shows a falling off as compared with the pre-war figures.

Hamburg on the other hand has of late been inclined, says the Fremdenblatt, to raise its port dues and even at the present juncture the wharf administration board is contemplating a further increase in the berthing dues.

It is well known that the Hamburg-America Line would, if the St. Pauli Quays had been converted to suit modern requirements, long ago have welcomed the opportunity of using the Hamburg side of the river instead of disembarking its passengers at Cuxhaven. The obstacle in the way

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of such reform appears here too, to have lain in the bureaucratic system. It can easily be imagined that, under these circumstances, Hamburg shipping circles will follow with keenest interest the development of the system of reform now to be inaugurated in the administration of the port.

TO INSTALL NEW CHAPTER OF EASTERN STAR TOMORROW

Institution of Corona Chapter, No. 205, Order of the Eastern Star, scheduled for April 28, at the Masonic Temple, East Longmeadow, makes the seventh new chapter of the Eastern Star to be launched in this State during the current fraternal year. Unlike a constitution ceremony, institutions are in charge of



Tamil Laborer Tapping a Rubber Tree. The Sharp Knife Takes the Bark Out Cleanly and Leaves an Even Edge.

the Grand Patron, who, this year, is Kenneth C. Dunlop. This is the last institution to be handled by Mr. Dunlop, who retires from office at the annual session of the Grand Chapter May 15.

Springfield Chapter will exemplify the degrees at the institution ceremonies on 44 of the 50 charter members, that number becoming new members of the order. Mrs. Alice E. Wallace, Past Grand Matron and present Grand Treasurer, has been named instructor for the new chapter, which will work "under dispensation" from the Grand Chapter for six months before its charter will be presented and its officers installed.

Leading officers of the new chapter will be: Mrs. Agnes L. Oulmette, Worthy Matron; George A. Barker, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Ethel R. Chandler, Associate Matron. Other officers will be appointed by the Grand Patron prior to the meeting.

JACKSON STATUE PLANNED
NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22 (Special Correspondence)—The Tennessee General Assembly has appropriated \$8500 to place a statue of Andrew Jackson in Statuary Hall, Washington, where no Tennesseean has been enshrined. This will supplement funds already raised by the daughters of the American Revolution. A committee, headed by Austin Peay, Governor, will award the commission for the bust at once.

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How Rubber Came to Malaya and What It Brought With It

Tree Imported From South America Fifty Years Ago
Thrives Best in Selangor on West Coast

Kuala Kangsar, Selangor, F. M. S. Special Correspondence
IN Kuala Kangsar the first seven plants of Para rubber were planted, the first in the Malay Peninsula. And the manner of their arrival is as much of a romance as the manner in which they grew and formed the nucleus of one of the premier industries of the world.

With a view to supplementing the

tanic Gardens, in Peradenia, Ceylon. In 1876, and 50 plants to the newly founded Botanic Gardens at Singapore; all were lost on the voyage. In the next year two cases of plants were sent to Singapore; seven of these found their way to Sir Hugh Low, the British Resident of Perak, who had them planted with great care. They had prospered to such an extent by 1882 that Sir Hugh stated in that year that "seeds and plants of Hevea Brasiliensis have been distributed to Java and Singapore, to Ceylon and India."

These famous rubber trees were planted in the beautiful gardens of the British Residency at Kuala Kangsar—it is one of the most lovely spots in the whole of the Malay Peninsula.

It took a long time to establish the rubber industry of Malaya. In 1891 samples of Malayan Para rubber were sent to the Silvertown Works in England, to be tested, and were pronounced to be of good quality, but it was eight years later before sheet rubber was prepared and placed on the market in London, at 3s. 10d. a pound. This was actually the first cultivated Para rubber to be sold in Europe. In the next year, 1900, of the total of 53,890 tons of the world's supply of rubber, plantation rubber accounted for four tons only! In 1922 the world's total supply amounted to 379,920 tons, and of this, 354,980 tons were plantation rubber!

The Rubber Country of Today
Now rubber is grown throughout the Peninsula, on the island of Singapore, on the east coast, in Johore, Pahang, and Kelantan, and all along the west coast—in Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Perak, Province Wellesley, Kedah and Selangor. On the whole, it seems to do better on the west coast than on the east, and the chief rubber-growing Malayan State is undoubtedly Selangor, which lies between Perak and the Negri Sembilan, with a coast line of 100 miles, a breadth less than 50 miles, and an area of about 3000 square miles. It consists mainly of low hills, gradually decreasing in size as they approach the coast, and giving way to almost flat land, within a few miles of the sea. Exceedingly well-watered, with a rainfall of between 75 and 120 inches, and a soil which, until rubber was planted in it, had been jungle-covered and enriched with decaying matter of countless ages, this coastal belt of Selangor, the town of Klang where is situated the Palace of the Sultan of Selangor, is the hub of rubber-land. The district is easily accessible by railway or motor-car from Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the Federated Malay States, 20 miles or so distant, on the main line of the Singapore-Penang-Bangkok Railway.

In this belt some of the largest and finest rubber estates are to be found, and some of the best plantation rubber in the world is produced there. Forests, fields of tapioca, pepper, gambier, and other articles of produce have been swept away, and huge areas are covered with well-matured rubber trees. Here and there in wide cleared spaces, surrounded with well laid-out gardens, one encounters the charmingly built and very up-to-date bungalows

of the planter and his assistants; some distance away, the coolie lines, (the labor is largely Tamil, from southern India) and beyond these, the pressing sheds, where the latex, collected in pails from the trees, is coagulated in tanks, with acetic acid and then pressed out into sheets, and the drying and smoking sheds, where the pressed sheets are dried and smoked, and then treated in various ways, according to the grade of the rubber, by means of expensive and complicated machinery, to produce the highest class of rubber, such as "standard first latex crepe."

Cultivation and Marketing
The trees are planted at a distance of 20 by 20 feet from each other; where planted on hills they are terraced and slit-pits are formed, to catch and absorb rain-water. On flat land, wide drains, at regular intervals, carry away the excess water. A general practice is to keep the plantations free from any form of undergrowth, a great deal of weeding is necessary to keep down the lalang grass. As the trees grow and form a heavy shade, this tends to check and kill weeds, and to assist cultivation. The trees are ready for tapping in the fourth or fifth year, according to the conditions of growth, and continue to yield latex indefinitely, tapping occurring either on alternate days or daily, with a period of, say, six weeks' tapping and six weeks' rest.

From 1909, for two or three years, owing to the world demand for rubber, tapping occurred on the supply, due to the expansion of the motor industry, Malaya had a tremendous rubber boom. Rubber rose to fancy prices, planters made big fortunes; all the land available, good or bad, was put under cultivation, sometimes very carelessly, and the result, two or three years ago, was a terrible slump in prices, which brought ruin to many planters, and a period of depression for the country, especially as it coincided with very low tin prices. The upshot, however, was that badly cultivated rubber and that grown on bad soil, soon went under, and so lessened the supply. This was not sufficient to repair the situation, and so the Government intervened with a restriction scheme under which the export is allowed only of a fixed proportion of the "standard production" of an estate, the proportion being increased as rubber rises in price, and lowered when it falls. Two years of this has raised rubber prices to a fair economic level, and the future for Malayan rubber is now far brighter.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Ethel Lea, Everett, Mass.; Miss Anna Tanner, Malden, Mass.; Miss Dorothy Pinner, Malden, Mass.; Miss Eleanor Batts, Everett, Mass.; Miss Edith Stasie, Chelsea, Mass.; Mrs. Edna Holmes, Paducah, Ky.; Mrs. Ellen H. Cheney, Chicago, Ill.; Howard L. Cheney, Chicago, Ill.

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8 ft. wide at \$5.95
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TAX COLLECTION CAMPAIGN IS ON

Boston and Cambridge Show
the Largest Arrearages.
Among State's Cities

As the result of pressure brought by the department of the Attorney-General of Massachusetts never in years have collections of poll and personal property taxes been so well made by the city and town collectors in Massachusetts as this year.

The cities of Boston and Cambridge are the only municipalities found seriously behind in their collections, but the collectors have promised Joseph E. Warner, Assistant Attorney-General, that they are making every effort to get the money owing the State from 1915, and that they will go to unusual lengths to bring in all arrearages.

Almost one year ago Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, gave the collecting of taxes long due the Commonwealth from the various cities and towns into the hands of Mr. Warner with instructions to "enforce the law."

No Public Announcement
There was no publicity of the fact that last December Mr. Warner sent notices to every tax collector to speed up his work, especially of the taxes owing as far back as 1915.

"No, there was no public announcement of the fact that the Attorney-General was doing his duty; why should there be?" said Mr. Warner. "That is the rule in this office. It is our business to enforce the laws, and we expect to do so without advertising that fact. I sent notices to the collectors in practically every city and town in the State and today there are few places where the collectors are behind."

"Reasonable time is to be given them and then suit for the unpaid taxes on their books will be brought, for they are responsible under the law to the State for clean collections and to their bondsmen for the faithful discharge of their duties."

Bonding Companies Aid
It is a fact that the bonding companies have helped the Attorney-General in his campaign. Agents have been out for months visiting collectors bonded by their concerns urging them to speed collections and avoid suits.

"The result has been gratifying to the Attorney-General. Why, the collectors, many of them, have written and thanked me for enforcing the law," said Mr. Warner. "They have written me, or many who have visited me in the State House have told me, that they have collected all that is to be got now and that their books are clear and that they will never be caught that way again."

"The State will benefit eventually and the taxpayers accordingly by good, quick, clean collections and

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9 ft. wide at \$6.45
10 ft. wide at \$7.45
12 ft. wide at \$9.45

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LAFAYETTE VISIT TO BE CELEBRATED

University of Vermont to Pro-
duce a Pageant

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 27 (Special)—The one hundredth anniversary of the visit of General Lafayette to Burlington and the laying of the corner stone of the "Mill" at the University of Vermont will be observed at commencement this year. In observance of the occasion a pageant depicting scenes connected with Lafayette's visit will be put on.

A. Levasseur, in a book which is nearly 100 years old and in possession of the university, gives an exact account of Lafayette's visit to Burlington. The author was secretary to the general and gives a voluminous account of Lafayette's tour through the United States. The book was published four years after the visit.

It was some three or four years after Daniel Webster's famous oration at Bunker Hill that Lafayette, setting out from Boston, made a flying stage coach trip, remarkable for its dispatch through New Hampshire and Vermont, and reached Burlington on June 29, 1825, where he laid the corner stone of what is now the university's oldest building.

**GASOLINE RAILROAD
CAR ENTERS SERVICE**

WESTFIELD, Mass., April 27—A gasoline motor car replaced steam trains, beginning today on that part of the New Haven-Northampton branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford between this city and Northampton. A car seating 40 persons and also providing for baggage, is used and two round trips will be run daily. It is expected to cut cost of operation by this means. This is the first gasoline-operated railroad line in western Massachusetts.

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STEEL TRADE
MELT FORESEE
A GOOD YEAROperating Rate Lower but
Pace Still Good—Orders
Gain—Stocks Low.

NEW YORK, April 27 (Special).—The prophets in the steel industry believe that enough of the year is past, and that vision is clear enough as to the future to make predictions for the year as a whole. The consensus of opinion is that 1925 will be one of the best peace-time years both as to volume of production, sales, and shipments, as well as to profits.

The first quarter's American statements that have come out show a very satisfactory first quarter. Though both production and prices are sagging, it is in orderly manner. What is most important is that stocks in the hands of consumers are dwindling also, and therefore there is no slack which has to be taken up.

The industry as a whole is working close to 77 per cent of capacity, and the United States Steel Corporation keeps up a rate of about 84 per cent. There is a slight increase in the amount of buying, and though individual tonnage are generally small, the aggregate is very ample.

One producer expressed the situation during the last quarter as follows: "The orders coming in to us day by day seem 'playtime,' but when we foot up the totals at the close of the week we find a substantial aggregate on the books."

Railroads Good Buyers

The railroads are again in the foreground as buyers, with the agricultural implement, machine, and second. The can makers and oil companies are buying their seasonal requirements of tin plate.

One of the large independent companies that makes a wide variety of products says that tin plate and pipe are in best demand. The steel jobbers report the best movement in building steel, such as structural and reinforcing bars.

Two subsidiary companies of the Steel Corporation made important price announcements during the week and the independent makers will doubtless follow. American Steel & Tin Plate Company opened books for the third quarter on tin plate at the same price which has prevailed for more than two years or \$3.50 a ton.

The American Steel & Wire Company put into effect a theoretical reduction of \$4 a ton, which in fact was a 32 mark-down, inasmuch as the theoretical quotations had been shaded by \$2 a ton. The new price on plain wire is 2 1/2¢ a lb. in weight. Wire nails are now to sell at \$2.75 a keg of 100 pounds.

Price Average Lower

The composite price on finished steel has dropped to 2.47¢ a pound compared with 2.51¢ a pound at the previous three weeks. Several commodities have yielded from \$1 to \$2 a ton, including steel bars, blue-annealed sheets, black sheets, light rails, galvanized barbed wire, wire rods and open-hearth billets.

Fig iron has become so weak that prices are difficult to gauge. In many cases the selling price is below the cost of production, and prices are down to the levels of last fall before the post-election boom advanced prices. Furnaces continue to go out at a loss, and the field that is most profitable course.

The money reserves of many of the iron makers have fallen so low that they are forced to liquidate their assets liquid and that has a depressing effect on prices. Eastern Pennsylvania iron is supposedly \$22, base, but is known that producers have offered iron at \$21.

Likewise at Buffalo the price openly quoted is \$20, but the market is not for buyers. The Pennsylvania producers accuse those at Buffalo of being too anxious for business, and their accusations seem to be justified. The Pennsylvania were the last to make mark-downs.

Less Foreign Competition

Foreign pig iron has become a negligible factor, inasmuch as domestic makers are overproducing. The Chicago market has fallen \$1 a ton to \$22 in view of the weakness in the east and the drop in prices. The steel industry has been stimulated business, whereas in the east it has become more hesitant.

Importers of foreign iron see their field more restricted at times. Just as the building of a blast furnace in Utah curtailed imports to the Pacific coast, so will the new furnace in the east limit the field of the foreign product in the east. Iron in storage at Providence is now being mostly Dutch and German material.

Now that tin plate prices have been announced, more inquiry has appeared. The Standard Steel Company of New Jersey has asked for \$30,000 boxes, and the Standard Oil Company of New York purchased 15,000 boxes. It is expected that the Nippon Oil Company of Japan will soon ask for a large tonnage. Tin plate is selling at \$5.50 to \$6 a ton, and inquiries for freight cars is about 16,000. Large tonnages of bridge steel are being called for by the railroads. The Chicago central calls for 11,000 tons for use at Detroit, and the Nickel Plate for 4,000 tons for Cleveland.

Bookings of fabricated structural steel in March were the largest this year, 205,000 tons, or 71 per cent of normal capacity. The total for the first 171,000 tons, or 58 per cent of the previous month.

Copper and Zinc Up

Business in the nonferrous metals, though moderate, has been the best in weeks. Copper made a new high of 35¢ a lb. a week ago, closing the week at 33 1/2¢ a lb. lead advanced \$4 a ton; zinc improved \$4 a ton and tin rose 3¢ a lb.

In copper the best development was the announcement that Anaconda and its subsidiaries would produce about 10,000,000 pounds a month. That will probably be the signal for curtailment by other companies. Copper sales for the week were about 25,000,000 pounds.

It was apparent to lead consumers by Wednesday that the bottom of the market had been reached. Accordingly, next day the producers did a "land office business," selling as much in a day as they had been disposing of in a week. Though lead sells at 7 1/2¢ a pound New York consumption is almost as large as when the price was 10 1/2¢.

Zinc advanced when short operators at London started covering. There was a sales report by American producers, but they were not much purchasing on the part of domestic consumers. The price of zinc ore is the lowest for the year at \$4.50 a ton.

The ore mines in the Tri-State district have curtailed production considerably and helped out the situation. The statistical position of tin is the same as a month ago, but prices have been fluctuating during that time over a range of 5 cents a pound.

COTTON EXCHANGE SET \$20.00

NEW YORK, April 27.—Cotton Exchange members voted to set the price of cotton at \$20.00 per bale, for another consideration \$20.00. Previous sale was \$20.00.

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended April 25, 1925

INDUSTRIALS					3400 do Pkrs sh	82	81 1/2	81 1/2
Sales	High	Low	Last	Chg	2000 do bkrs sh	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
5000 Adirondack P.L.	95	55 1/2	55 1/2	+2 1/2	2000 Colum Snd	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
900 do prior pf.	100	99	100	-1	10000 Corrug Syncl	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
2000 Alcoa	50	50	50	0	100 Darby Pet	1	95	95
2000 Am. Leather	50	50	50	0	5000 Federal	15	15	15
2000 Am. Lumber	99 1/2	99	99	-1 1/2	2000 Gen'l	65	64	64 1/2
3000 Am Oil	75	75	75	0	2100 Oil of Pa	65	64	64 1/2
2000 Am G&W	75	75	75	0	5000 Kings Pet	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
2000 Am H&W	95	95	95	0	2000 L&N	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
25 AmLauMac	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	0	5100 Livings Pet	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1010 do warnts	35	30	30	-10	2000 Mar O of Mx	4	4	4
2000 Am Mtlg ph	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+1 1/2	1600 M&T & Gif	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
4000 Alp Pwr	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	4600 Mtn Prod	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
550 do pf.	87	85 1/2	87	+1 1/2	2000 N. & G	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
2000 Am B&W	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	-1 1/2	900 New Bradf	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1600 do	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	-1 1/2	2000 N. & G	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
2000 Am Thred pf	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	0	3000 N. & G Corp	32	31 1/2	32
1000 Borden Co	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	0	2000 Peer	6 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
100 Apple Pwr	78	78	78	+1 1/2	1800 Frank	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
100 Arizona Pwr	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	900 Red Bnk	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
27 Arm Co, H.I.B.	12 1/2	12	12	12	27000 Ryl Can sub	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
400 Artcom	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	100 Salt Crk	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
2000 B&W	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	2700 Salt Crk Prd	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
2000 Asso Gf. H. W.	47	46 1/2	47	47	2000 S. & C	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
2000 A.S.S.A.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	12600 Vesing Pet	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1100 B&W	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	700 W & G	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
100 Bklyn Shoes	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	700 Woodley Pet	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
1000 Borden Co	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2				
16300 do its w	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2				
100 do pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	9100 Canarl Cop	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
2500 Bot Con. A.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	1100 Canarl Cop	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1300 do	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	2400 Cres Canke	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
7000 Bridgeport Mac	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	2400 Cres Canke	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
800 Bradford T.L.P.	52 1/2	50 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	6700 Holla (1)	15	12 1/2	14
2000 Buffalo Lumber	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	900 Holla (1)	14	14	14
2000 Buffalo Lumber	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	2000 Kerr Verde	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
9700 Cent C Ir P	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	6000 Kerr Verde	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
400 Celluloid pf	84	83 1/2	84	84	2000 Kerr Verde	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
7500 do	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	500 Mason Val	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
4350 Chattahoochee S.	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	600 N. & G	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
100 Chi Xip A	30	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	600 N. & G	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
10000 Chas & S	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	2000 Nipissing	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
12900 Clem Motors	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	700 Pres. Ind	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
2500 Comwilt	118	117 1/2	118	118	1100 Tech Hughes	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
300 do pf.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	2000 Tech Hughes	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1000 Comw. Ed. Rite	4	4	4	4	7200 Tonopah	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1000 Comw. Ed. Rite	4	4	4	4	9000 Tonopah	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1000 Comw. Ed. Rite	4	4	4	4	2800 Utah Apex	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
					100 Walker	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
					23000 Walker	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

NEW RECORDS IN DRAKE RELAYS

Fourteen Marks Made in Former Years Are Dis- placed at Des Moines

DES MOINES, Ia., April 27 (Special)—After intermittent showers had fallen during the night, the sun came out Saturday morning, and by the time the athletes were ready to take the track, the cinder path was in perfect condition.

As a result, 14 records were broken in the last day of the Sixteenth Annual Drake Relay Games. The per-

performances this year by the colleges and high schools was far superior to any in former years. The field events were the outstanding features among university athletes.

G. E. Graham '25 of Kansas University was the high individual performer of Saturday's meet. He not only took first in the broad jump and tied for third in the high jump, but also set a new relay record in the hop step and jump with a mark of 47ft. 3 3/4 in. The former record was 46ft.

W. H. Schwarzze '27 of Wisconsin set the record in the 100 yd. dash in the relay, setting two new records, the first in the discus throw when he tossed the weight for a distance of 134 ft. 6 in. The discus record was held by Platt of Denver University, the distance being 136 ft. 6 in. Set in 1923. Schwarzze put the shot for a distance of 43 ft. 8 in. The shot record was set by J. Purma of Kansas State Teachers College in 1924, the distance being 43 ft. 8 in.

W. H. Schwarzze '27 also tied when R. A. Locke '26 of Nebraska University travelled the century dash in 9.8 s. G. P. Guthrie '25 of Ohio State University set the mile dash in 4 min. 14 s. Michigan set the third record in the half-mile dash in 1 min. 45 s. The last time in 27 s. The Michigan state record in the mile dash was set by E. Volker, S. H. Huls '26, N. P. Feinsinger '26 and L. G. Whitman '26. The record was set by the University of Missouri in 1924.

The University of Michigan quartet, consisting of J. K. L. Smith '26, J. Hart, R. H. Freyberg '26 and C. Lebert,

on the two-mile relay, breaking the old record of 7m. 52.2s. set by Ames in 1914. The feature of this race was the running of G. A. Runke, Omaha man for the first time, who ran his distance in 1m. 54s.

The most interesting university relay was the one-mile which was won by Nebraska University team run by E. C. Critchfield '26, W. C. G. Daley '27, and M. Scherrich '26, in the time of 3m. 19s. The interest in this race was that Nebraska University held two legs on the Maj. John L. Griffith's trophy and by winning this year would have earned the trophy. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by R. Lecker '26, University of Nebraska; 1: G. Whitman '25, Michigan, second; W. R. Fisher, '26, University of Illinois, third; 200-Yard College, fourth. Time—9.8s.

400-Yard College—Won by G. P. Guthrie, Ohio; D. K. Kinsey, Illinois, second; Morgan Taylor, Grinnell, third; 800-Yard College, fourth. Time—3m. 4s.

Half-Mile Relay—Won by Michigan '26, E. J. Kinsley '26, J. J. Kinsley '26, P. Feinsinger '26, L. G. Whitman '25, University of Illinois, second; for University of Illinois, third. Time—7m. 27.5s.

1-Mile Relay—Won by Nebraska

[illegible]

High Jump—Won by J. B. Russell '25, Chicago, 6ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; Thomas Bransford, Missouri, and Bates Simpson tied for second at 6ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and G. E. Graham, Kansas, McGinnis, Illinois, tied at 6ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Shot Put—Won by H. H. Schwarz, '27
100 yds. 1st; 200 yds. 1st; 400 yds. Kansas
State Teachers' College, second, 47 ft.
100 yds. 1st; 200 yds. Iowa, third, 44 ft.
100 yds. 1st; 200 yds. Wesleyan
College, 44 ft. 7 in.

Discus—Thrown—won by H. H.
Schwarz, '27, 145 ft. 7 in.

J. Johnson, Missouri, second, 140 ft.
C. E. C. C. Grille, '28, 140 ft.
J. Johnson, Missouri, third, 135 ft.
J. Johnson, Missouri, fourth, 135 ft.

Shot Put—Thrown—won by Cox, Okla.
188 ft. 3 in.; Goode, McKendree,
second, 183 ft.; Stuttle, Illinois, third,
179 ft.; K. H. K. Kansas Sta.
Teachers', fourth, 177 ft. 15 in.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Columbia 7, Harvard 3
Yale 5, Pennsylvania 3
Rutgers 3, Manhattan
West Virginia 5, Ursinapolis 5
Muhlenberg 5, Lehigh 3
Columbia 10, Princeton 5
Dartmouth 8, Middlebury 0
Williams 3, Boston University 2

New Hampshire 16, Norwich 3.
Swarthmore 11, Delaware 0.
Virginia 1, VMI 1, 2.
Albright 14, Pennsylvania M. C. 11.
Franklin and Marshall 7, Dickinson 1.
Penn State 14, Susquehanna 1.
Drexel 1, Morehead State 1.
Rensselaer P. I. 6, C. C. N. Y. 4.
Bowdoin 2, Bates 1.
Duke 15, Johns Hopkins 1.
Illinois 10, Wisconsin 4.
Ohio State 15, Purdue 4.
Iowa 5, Chicago 1.
Wesleyan 7, Tufts 3.
N. Y. A. C. 5, Stevens 0.
Northwestern 4, Minnesota 4.
Syracuse 9, Michigan 1.
Western Normal 3, Michigan A. C. 2.
Mississippi 7, Tulane 4.
Arizona 8, Southern California 5.

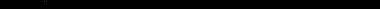
Special on Monitor Bureau

EW YORK, April 27—R. L. Canne, settled the hopes of Otto Reiselst of Philadelphia to take the national three-billion billards championship on Saturday, when he won the title to games of his series at the Strand Academy, giving himself within a game of final victory for the second year. The local representative has only four more games left, against C. R. Ellis of Pittsburgh May 6 and 7, and against J. J. O'Connell of New York May 13 and 14. In one end of the battle, even if the other renders, Reiselst and Copulos, win evenmatch. The afternoon game on Saturday was won by the wide margin of

KERRY TEAM WINS TITLE
DUBLIN, April 27.—The Kerry team won the All-Ireland Gaelic football title today by defeating Galway 3-1.

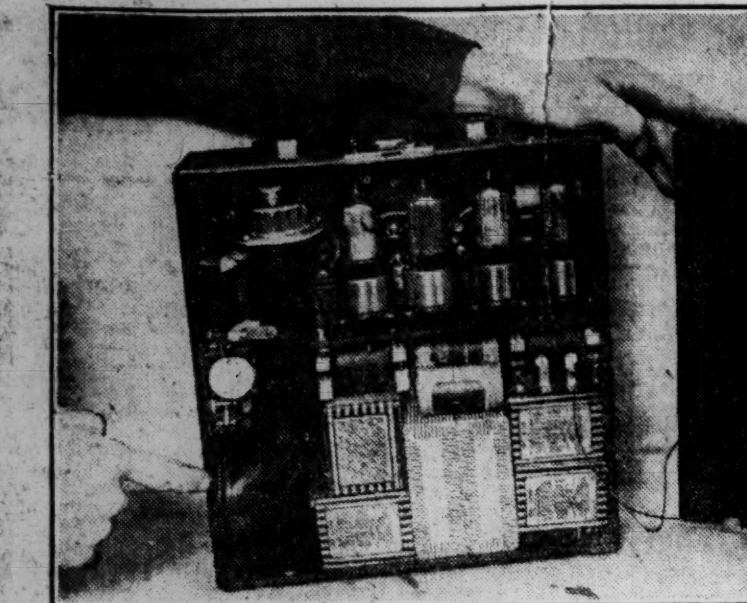
friendship from Dublin yesterday by scores of 4 to 8. The match, which was placed at Croke Park, was witnessed by 40,000 persons.

ITALIAN DAVIS CUP TEAM
 ROME, April 27.—The Italian Tennis Federation has announced that Italy's Davis Cup team to compete in the first round with Portugal at Lisbon on May 9 will be composed of Morpurgo, Venturi and Gaslini.



RADIO

Extremely Clever Portable Set Shown



Photos by Kadel & Herber

A FINE example of intricate wiring and layout of parts is shown in the accompanying photographs of a portable receiver built by Sidney Kasindorf of New York City. Mr. Kasindorf was awarded first prize for the most portable set at a recent radio show in New York. This set is really portable, since it may be played while being carried, having a self-contained loop built into the case. The circuit is a four-tube reflex with a crystal detector, and four tubes of the 199 variety are used.

RADIO MOVIES IN SIX YEARS

Prof. Robert H. Goddard Believes Perfection Is Near at Hand

WORCESTER, April 27 (Special).—Prof. Robert H. Goddard of Clark University, who is widely known because of his "Sky Rocket to the Moon" research work, addressing the Exchange Club recently, declared that he believes the movie radio will be well perfected so that it may be put to widespread use within six years. At the present time he is working on a radio rocket for aerial tests that will have to travel skyward 60 miles.

He explained to his listeners that just as tonal shades are now transmitted and received on the radio, just so will it be possible to get the exact picture shades of the movie. Speaking is to who will pay for radioacting in the future and the system of pay, he declared that he believed it would be divided. He cited the plan of a prize winner in a radio magazine who suggested a tax on all and federal control of the whole thing; but the speaker said that as the personal element entered into this proposition, it would be rather difficult to handle.



Prof. Robert H. Goddard

BRAZIL HAS RADIO CLUB
WASHINGTON, April 27.—A radio society has recently been established at Para, Brazil, according to consular advice to the Department of Commerce. The new organization is known as the "Radio Club do Para." The purpose of the society is to stimulate interest and disseminate instruction in radio communication. The report states that the organization plans to install a radioacting station at Para at a later date.

COPENHAGEN'S RADIO SHOW

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Dansk Radio Club recently held a radio exhibition in Copenhagen which was the first of its kind attempted in the Scandinavian country, says a report to the Department of Commerce. The exhibition was well attended, and resulted, it is said, in arousing a great deal of enthusiasm and interest in radio development. Practically all of the Danish radio dealers and manufacturers were represented at the exhibition.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 28

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNR, Monahan, N. B. (212 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Musical program.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CRAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Windor dinner concert.

8:30 p. m.—Program from the Oriental room of the Montreal Hotel.

8:30 p. m.—Dance music.

CBA, Toronto, Ont. (252 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Musical program under the direction of Augustus Brille.

WEL, Boston, Mass. (745 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club, 7:45—C. B. Collins, tenor. 7:50—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonia. 8—From New York, musical. 8:20—Edith Jones. 9—Eveready Hour. 10—American Opera Ensemble.

WDFW, Providence, R. I. (441 Meters)

8 p. m.—Vincent Lopez Arca Dance Orchestra.

WTH, Hartford, Conn. (315 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Telephone solo by Mary Zoller. 8:25—Wesleyan Male Quartet. 8:30—Dorothy Steele. 8:45—Piano solo by Phyllis Newcomb. 10—Dance music.

WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (379.5 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—Piano recital by Stuart Swart, assisted by WGY Orchestra. 9—Brunswick Hour of Music. 9:30—Traveling. 10—The Seven Seas. 9:30—Concert by the Maryland University Glee Club. 10—Dance music by Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

9 p. m.—Brunswick Hour of Music. 9:30—Musical program from the Congress Hotel. 11:30—Concert from the Grand Theater, Pittsburgh.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)

9:15 p. m.—National program from WCAE, New York City.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—National program from WCAE, New York City.

WJZ, Detroit, Mich. (352.5 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—National program from WCAE, New York City.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

8 p. m.—National program from WCAE, New York City.

KYY, Chicago, Ill. (556 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Speeches under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation. 8—The Brunswick Hour of Music. 8:30—Musical program from the Congress Hotel by the American Farm Bureau. 10—"Evening at Home" program. 11:30—"Applesauce Club."

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

8 p. m.—Evening "R. F. D. program." 8:45—Medieval Temple Band. 9—Denn's Cornhuskers. 9:15—WLS Theater presents Anthony Vons in Shakespeare. 9:35—Glenn's Cornhuskers. 9:45—Grace Wilson, contralto. 10—Bureau Artists Trio. 10:30—"Solemn Old Judge" program. WLS Harmony Trio. 11—Midnight Revue. Ralph Emerson program.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (359.5 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Concert by Eddie Rosson and his orchestra of Jeffersonville, Ind.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (556.5 Meters)

8 p. m.—"The American Way in Transportation." Robert E. M. Cowie, President of American Railway Express Co. 8:30—Brunswick Hour of Music. 10—Over the Seven Seas. "Argentine."

WJY, New York City (465 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Savarin Ensemble. 8:15—Zola's Society Series. Raymond L. Dineen. Curator of Reptiles. 8:20—Gypsy. Organ Recital. Raymond L. Dineen. Pianist. Four Hand Work. Pauline Sternlicht and Etta Kahram. 8:45—J. S. Navy Night. Admiral Hilary.

BROWNE-DRAKE REGENAFORMER

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112 State Street, Boston

KPSN LETTERS FOR PASADENA RADIO STATION

Civic Organizations Co-operate With Newspaper in Radioacting

PASADENA, Calif., April 20 (Special).—Radio enthusiasts are going to have a new station to listen to in the near future, for Pasadena is going on the air. The Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association and the Star-News are co-operating in the opening of the new radioacting station. It will be known officially as KPSN.

"K" prefixes all western stations. The other letters are the initials of the Pasadena Star-News, which is financing the cost of installing the station. Special provisions are being made for the studio and operating rooms on the top floor of the newspaper building now being erected by the publisher, Charles H. Prisk.

KPSN will be a 1000-watt station, exceeding in power all but two now in operation in California. The wavelength assigned by the federal authorities is 315.5 meters. This is especially suited to reaching a vast radio audience. Because of the increasing difficulty to obtain any wavelength within what is known as the Class B band, used exclusively by the more powerful stations, Pasadena's allocation is worthy of note.

Definite plans have not been made as to the character or scope of KPSN program, but the committee in charge believes it is far more important to present the highest quality of entertainment and instruction by means of this facility than it is to fill a certain number of specified hours daily with anything and everything. For this reason the number and length of programs will be kept within reasonable limits.

However, it is believed that Pasadena will be able to offer the people of California something different and of an unusually high standard. Being a city of education and culture, where many eminent persons have come to live, it has much talent to draw on; the Pasadena Solar Observatory, the California Institute of Technology, the Henry E. Huntington Library and Museum, the Pasadena Community Playhouse, and others.

The project for a local radioacting station was started by the Chamber of Commerce a year ago, as it was looked upon as a desirable civic service to engage in. When all of the facts had been gathered, the publisher of the Star-News agreed to assume the responsibility of installing and operating the station, in co-operation with the Chamber.

Samuel G. McMeen, one of the foremost telephone engineers of the country and co-author of the standard textbook on telephone construction and operation, leads the Chamber of Commerce Radio Committee. He is a radio enthusiast having a number of radio devices to his credit. Mr. McMeen is also a frequent contributor on radio subjects to the leading journals.

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, April 8

Information as to how Masonic lodges were exempted from the bill of the bill brought into the House of Commons in 1793 for the suppression of seditious and secret meetings has only just been brought to light. The member for Durham County at that time was Rowland Burdon, who, from 1792 to 1796, was Master of the Palestine Lodge, Durham. When the bill was read it immediately occurred to him that it might operate to prevent the meeting of Masonic lodges. He at once wrote and sent off by special messenger a letter to William White, then Grand Secretary, intimating the necessity for convening the grand officers for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken on the subject. This activity led to the happiest results. The bill was afterward amended, and the two emphatic words "Freemasons excepted" being introduced, the order, which was for the time being, was restored and commonly used, as testified by the parish registers. During the eighteenth century the original archaography was restored and commonly used, as testified by the parish registers. During the eighteenth century the original archaography was restored and commonly used, as testified by the parish registers. During the eighteenth century the original archaography was restored and commonly used, as testified by the parish registers.

A lodge was just consecrated at Ashford, in Surrey, which, in the name it has adopted—Aster—has revived the ancient form of spelling this old township. It is referred to in the Domesday Book as stede, an Anglo-Saxon word which, with the indefinite article prefixed, denoted a homestead or an inhabited place. In the course of centuries the word Aster underwent numerous changes in its spelling. In the seventeenth century the original archaography was restored and commonly used, as testified by the parish registers. During the eighteenth century the original archaography was restored and commonly used, as testified by the parish registers. During the eighteenth century the original archaography was restored and commonly used, as testified by the parish registers.

There appears to be rising among the provinces and districts an increasing desire for autonomy in regard to the benevolent side of the Masonic order. One large and important province has already intimated its intention to so organize its forces as in the near future to conduct its own benevolent operations without reference to the three central institutions. In the Transvaal a Masonic fund to which the lodges of all the four constitutions—English, Scottish, Irish, and Netherlands—contribute is making great headway. According to a report it has just issued, during the past year it collected £1235. There are in all 120 lodges in that district, split up as follows: English 57, Scotland 42, Ireland 13, and Netherlands 8. What

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space three lines.

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PORTRAITS

BY PHOTOGRAPHY
W. ARCHIBALD WALLACE
1022 1/2 Fourth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Is prohibition a failure? If we are to take the word of those who fought it while it was in the making and who have systematically evaded the law ever since, it is. A Detroit newspaper which antagonized national prohibition from the start, and which supported later efforts to make it ineffectual in Michigan, recently published a misleading editorial to the effect that it had reluctantly concluded the law a failure. All over America the article was republished as if it were the expression of a new conviction by an unbiased investigator.

Every isolated phenomenon that may be distorted into an argument against prohibition receives full publicity under glaring headlines even in newspapers which prudently refrain from open attack upon the prohibition law. The most obscure of politicians, or of prints, can gain a sudden notoriety by professing to have been forced, unwillingly, to the conclusion that the policy of prohibition has failed.

What would this failure mean, if it were a fact? That in a struggle between the United States Government and the whisky power the latter had proved the victor. Will any law-abiding and patriotic citizen admit for a moment such an outcome to such a contest? More than that. Can anyone who exultingly proclaims the victory of the whisky power, who endeavors by such sympathetic expressions to advance that victory, be considered for a moment a patriotic or law-abiding citizen?

The fight upon the liquor power is a struggle for good order, for morals, for the home, for human happiness. Let there be no error in classifying those who take part in it. Gloss it over as you will with fine-sounding phrases about personal liberty and minority rights, the fact remains that the enemies of prohibition are fighting the fight of vice and corruption against all that is best and that promises most of happiness and harmony in human life.

Nobody knows better how far prohibition is from being a failure than the brewers, distillers and saloonkeepers whom it has put out of business—unless it be the bank cashiers, building and loan associations, and retail dealers who know what has been done in the last five years with the money which prior to that time passed over the bars of the 177,000 saloons in the United States. Now and then some labor leader rises to declare prohibition a failure. Is it only a coincidence that it has been since the enactment of the prohibition law that "labor banks" have risen to financial prominence in several cities, and labor has thus been able to finance its own undertakings?

Is prohibition a failure? Ask the heads of the American colleges. Don't be diverted from the big issue by stories of how now and then—all too often—students evade the law. Youth is reckless, and before the days of prohibition the problem of liquor in the colleges was vastly more serious than today. But since fathers stopped spending money in saloons, their pressure for place for their sons and daughters in colleges has fairly swamped all educational institutions. No institution of any standing has to seek students today. The problem is how to take care of all who apply.

Restriction of numbers, the elevation of standards of admission, rigid selection, are possible to colleges today that five years ago were beseeching their alumni to see to it that more students were sent to them. The college student has ceased to be drawn from a favored class. Thousands of parents are now sending boys to college who five years ago would have found the family resources inadequate to such a charge. The drain of the saloon upon the family purse may have seemed slight when considered daily, but it was steady, and in the year's reckoning made just the difference between poverty and comfort.

Is prohibition a failure? Ask yourself. How many saloons do you pass on your way to your place of business daily? If you are chief of a manufacturing concern, how much allowance do you have to make now on Monday for men recovering from the Saturday night spree? To what extent is liquor forced on your attention in the ugly way it was five years ago?

There are, of course, "speak-easies" for the vicious poor, and night clubs for the vicious rich, but they cater only to those whose appetite for liquor is already formed, their attractions are surreptitious, discoverable only by those who "know the ropes" and are prepared to take risks. All of them combined scarcely equal the social injury committed by the "respectable" saloons of the wide-open era.

Is prohibition a failure? For a convincing answer ask the wives and mothers of the Nation—not those of the rich or the lawless classes, but of the average men. They know how great has been the peace, how bright the hope, how happy the fulfillment that has come from pro-friendliness though sometimes incisive satire.

For some forty years there has been held in Washington an annual meeting and dinner of what, quite appropriately, is called the Gridiron Club. The Gridiron seems always to be in evidence upon these occasions when celebrities, local, national and international, are guests of the club. Upon it, meta-

phorically, any person present, no matter what his rank or position, socially or politically, is in imminent peril of being impaled and "done to a turn" before the assembled multitude. Even presidents and the ambassadors from the courts of friendly nations beyond the seas are not immune. Those who accept the hospitality of the club are presumed by that very act to sign an irrevocable waiver of exemption from darts of friendly though sometimes incisive satire directed against him.

At the most recent meeting at which invited guests were present, President Coolidge, in accordance with established custom, occupied a seat of honor. But, so far as appears from the

somewhat carefully expurgated accounts of the dinner which have been published in the newspapers, he went with clear understanding that for the time being he was a commoner, his rank and title all but forgotten. Under a rule of the club, it is explained, "no reporters are ever present." And this despite the fact that the entire membership of the organization is made up of correspondents and reporters connected with American newspapers. There being "no one to report" the proceedings of these meetings, no inkling even of the subject matter of the speeches made at the dinners is ever allowed to reach the public. It is interesting in this connection to note that in one published account of the festivities the announcement was made that "President Coolidge made the concluding speech of the evening."

A feature of the occasion was the "reproduction" of the atmosphere of forty years ago in "Newspaper Row" in Washington. A group of "old-timers," dressed in silk hats and cutaway coats, discussed political issues and prospective candidates. They talked of Coolidge for Vice-President, and spoke of Butler of Massachusetts, of Leader Curtis, and Dawes. It finally developed that their references were to Thomas Jefferson Coolidge of Massachusetts, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, George William Curtis, and General Dawes, father of the Vice-President, all of them men nationally prominent when the Gridiron Club was organized.

There were many keen and carefully directed thrusts, some of them at the President himself, and some at his traditional political foes, both Democrats and Third-Party Progressives. No matter how apt or how true, these were blunted by the consciousness that they were not prompted by bitterness or by a desire for revenge. In such exchanges and interchanges of friendly satire which leave behind them no resentment or ill-feeling, there is seen an effective safety-valve which is provided to relieve what might at times seem to be too great a pressure upon the political structure occupied by a dual-party machine. A little letting off of steam, in such cases, is like the clearing process which refreshes an atmosphere surcharged with the oppressive heat of a summer day.

In the voluminous exhibits prepared to substantiate the claims of interested railroads, economies which various consolidations should effect are cited as reasons for the granting of the necessary permission to merge. In the case of the Nickel Plate merger with the several carriers which the VanSweringen interests have acquired, the operating economies are estimated to exceed \$4,000,000 annually. The Interstate Commerce Commission is conducting an investigation into the freight rate situation and is, at the same time, listening to briefs presented in favor of mergers of various railroads. While it is obvious that the two cases cannot be considered coincidentally, it is significant that in the arguments of rail executives advocating consolidations, no promises or even suggestions of reduced rates are made. As a matter of actual fact, the mergers which thus far have been made effective have had no bearing on the cost of rail service to the public.

The primary purpose of consolidating the carriers was to reduce their expenses of operation. In the case of the less prosperous roads, it was believed that their deficits might be absorbed through the consolidation with more prosperous systems, while the carriers in a more favorable position would benefit in many instances by the use of such facilities of the other roads as readily tied into those of the larger system. Reductions of personnel, decreased costs of supervision through the need of fewer officials, lower costs for solicitation of traffic, and other advantages have been cited to support the contention that the merging of railroads would benefit the public.

In practice it has not worked out in this manner. Prosperous roads seek mergers only with lines which will increase their prosperity. No railroads desire to take on unremunerative lines, for which they can hardly be blamed from a strictly business standpoint. This fact, however, breaks down to a great extent the entire purpose of consolidations and points either to mandatory merging or no merging at all. In the Nickel Plate case, no dividends have been paid on the stock of several of the component companies in several years. Assuming that the merger becomes effective, are the economies which are to be derived therefrom to be applied to stockholders' dividends, or to reduced rates? It is generally recognized that invested capital is entitled to a fair return in a legitimate business, and while no attempt can be made here to answer the particular question raised, the need is obvious for a fair consideration of the subject, because railroads, once merged, will remain merged a long time. Before permitting a general scrambling of rail lines in the United States, therefore, it is important to learn whether the purpose of this is to be that of lowering costs of transportation, or increasing the dividends of the stockholders, and more particularly those who are advocating the mergers. The whole question is a broad one, and hasty action by the commission can lead to unfortunate consequences.

A prominent American newspaper whose editor devotes a considerable part of his allotted space to boosting the speculative purchase of city lots, with a view to profiting by their increased value, has discovered that the values of farm land in the United States are altogether too high. This paper points to the obvious fact that the return on the farmer's land is, as a rule, lower than the profit on other forms of investment, and that in proportion to its earning power farm land is taxed at a much higher rate than most other real property, and concludes with the observation that "farm land values are sure to fall, and it will be a good thing for the holders when they do."

Just why it is desirable that the values of city land, real or speculative, should mount

steadily upward, while the farmer would be benefited by a reduced value of his holdings, may not be clear to those who have been taught that the value of a piece of land is mainly fixed by the return that may be obtained from it by putting it to its most productive use. In the case of city lots, the price that a buyer is willing to pay for land whereon he purposes erecting the kind of building for which it is the more suitable location, is almost invariably based on a careful calculation of the rentals that can probably be procured. A marked advance in city land values generally indicates a growth in population, or increased business activities, that create a demand for additional buildings.

Apart from what may be termed the "capital value" of farm lands—that is, the cost of clearing, draining, fencing and other improvements—it would seem that the valuation of agricultural land should also have a fixed relation to the profit made on its cultivation. Thus, specially fertile land, yielding larger crops with the same application of labor than on other areas produces less, is naturally more desirable and commands a higher price. When farm values advance it is because of the expectation that they will give a fair return on their valuation.

A material decline in farm values would show either that for some reason the agricultural industry was not prosperous, or that the farmers are unable accurately to estimate the probable value of the crops that their land will produce. Following the high prices of farm products during the period 1914-1920, there was doubtless unwise speculation in farm lands, as there was in city properties, yet it is doubtful whether a majority of American farms could be sold today at a price that would cover the original cost of the land, the actual cost of clearing, and the value of all improvements made upon them.

Perhaps nothing presents a more puzzling situation than the general mix-up in which the critical faculty finds itself at each fresh turn of the wheel. It only takes half an eye to see how inconsequentially the fashionable dicta of yesterday become the anathema of tomorrow, as the slow but subtle march of time alters the current of opinion. Today, with the long and distinguished career of John Singer Sargent concluded, it becomes one of the important tasks of twentieth century criticism to find a correct valuation for this American painter who during so long a period literally had the world of art at his feet. There have been observed of late so many signs of an unduly scant appreciation for his talents, of a too great willingness to discount his claims to greatness, that it is high time some attempt were made in all seriousness to consider how much of this predilection is based on fact and how much on fiction.

Among his many honors John Singer Sargent enjoyed a distinction awarded no other artist during his lifetime, a very pinnacle peak of approbation it would seem, of being awarded representation in the National Gallery in London. This gesture, magnificent as it is, springs, however, from the traditional English concept of art, and has little or nothing to do with the critical judgment of the present moment, the judgment which has bowed before one mushroom school after another in quick succession, and which in turn may be looked at askance in another quarter of a century. Apropos of emotional content and metaphysical construction in Sargent's work, there can be no two opinions, for it is as plain as possible that he was a master realist who made only an occasional excursion into the fields so blithely trod by the veriest tyro of the studios today.

But it surely seems a little like dwelling in glass houses for the so-called modernists to set themselves apart from the work of a master painter whose technical accomplishments they are so far from even approximating. If the tastes of today run along other lines than those dear to the last century, let the parting of the ways be accomplished without malice and recrimination. Let credit be given as generously as possible to a master whose art reflects another epoch than the present, and let criticism be undertaken with as little bias as possible. The amazing brilliance of Sargent's technical accomplishments and the tremendous range of his pictorial undertakings are matters not to be lightly passed by. The time element is strong in judging that which is only a little way removed from the point of approach. In a world of rapidly changing tastes, the search for a solid foundation, for true criticism is a paramount issue in art.

Editorial Notes

Of more than ordinary significance is the fact that, in acquiring the Goodwin Department Store, one of the largest in the city of Montreal, the T. Eaton Company, of Toronto, threw out its stock of playing cards and dice, with the notification to the public that such goods would no longer be handled under the new management. The Eaton store is not only the largest department store in the British Empire but also, in spite of the comparatively small size of the city in which it is located, it is said to enjoy a larger turnover than that of any store in North America, with the exception of one in Chicago. The founder of this enterprise announced at the outset his intention to refuse to handle liquor, tobacco, or gambling implements, and this policy has been rigidly adhered to. How about the alleged lack of morals in "big" business?

Such a statement as that made the other day by Sir Esmé Howard, the British Ambassador to Washington, in an address in Philadelphia, regarding the present liquor smuggling situation in America, is potent for good beyond measure, because it clears up misconceptions which it were far better for all concerned to have out of the way. Said he in part:

There is no decent-minded man, there is no man with any sense of responsibility in England, who does not deplore the fact that there are evil-minded persons who abuse the British flag in order to violate the laws of this country with regard to this type of smuggling.

The Thing Called Adventure

By MARC T. GREENE

On Board a Trading Schooner

"I will give you the best bunk there is," promised the captain of the Vahine Tahiti on the wharf at Papeete, Tahiti. "But"—and his concluding shrug very completely epitomized the situation in respect of the voyage upon which I now find myself embarked. For the Tahiti Girl—to Americanize her name—is a diminutive little schooner of scarce forty tons, commencing her semiannual voyage to the most remote inhabited islands of the South Seas. In addition to her crew of half a dozen, her French captain and his half-caste mate, she carries three white passengers and thirty islanders. She also provides space, in some altogether indescribable fashion, for a quantity of trade goods and much noisier live stock. And as we glide easily and smoothly along over a placid blue sea I sit in the midst of crew and live stock and hugely entertained native passengers, writing in as strange an environment as fancy could picture.

A noted wanderer of the South Seas once declared that the thing called adventure is merely incompetence. If that be so, how colossal a piece of inefficiency is my own! For I have deliberately sought this experience; indeed, I have been at pains to achieve it, using much language in the endeavor to persuade the Vahine's captain to regard kindly the latest idiosyncrasy of American visitors to Tahiti. And now as I write he stands at the little wheel and fixes upon me an enigmatic gaze.

Yet he unbends daily, since I have accepted the "best bunk" and the other very limited accommodations with words of appreciation. But upon the stolid features of the natives who surround me sits a look of absorption as profound as might have marked the efforts of Odysseus to penetrate the riddle of the Sphinx. And I doubt not that my visit to the Austral Islands, to Rapa and to Manga Reva will form in their minds a more vivid and primitive isles, the stuff of which legend is made.

The Austral Islands, among which we will cruise for some weeks, are a large volcanic group some hundreds of miles directly south from Papeete. We shall be at the first in a few days, if the pleasant weather which has marked our trip thus far continues. Then comes L'Inle, strange and primitive Rapa, 600 miles southeast. From there we turn to the northeast to reach the Gambier Group, or Manga Reva, remote and seldom visited.

In all these islands the coming of the schooner is the great and significant event of the year, the sole connection of any sort with a world known only vaguely to the natives. Manga Reva, most outlying of all, is more than 1000 miles from Papeete. And Rapa, I am told, has been visited by only three Anglo-Saxons before me, two of these having been natural scientists sent by the British Museum.

Our other passengers are two whose presence adds more than a usual significance to the little Vahine's present trip. They are an old retired French shipmaster of long South Sea experience and his daughter. And they are going to Rapa to remain! The story briefly is that the French Government has long sought a resident commissioner for this beautiful and climatically idyllic, but lonely, little isle.

Yet none has ever cared to leave the world behind in such a fashion, until the advent of this sea captain, who, going to Rapa to remain, for the South Seas is so great that he willingly goes to Rapa to spend his remaining

ing days. And with him goes this daughter, who tells me calmly that she cares nothing for the thing called civilization, or even for the world; and that she looks without dismay upon life in a place of which few people have even heard.

"What of the weather at this time of the year?" I asked the veteran of these seas this morning, wondering if such days of tranquil air and serene skies were the usual thing.

"Ah," he replied, "it is mostly so in the South Seas. Yet if wind comes, it comes at this season." I glanced about at the crowded decks, the low freeboard, the scarred bulwarks suggestive of anything but youth and vigor in the Vahine Tahiti, and last and longest at the single small boat capable of bearing about on four persons comfortably. For we have more than forty on board.

"And this is the period when hurricanes come?" I suggested tentatively.

"Sometimes," and the unperturbed old sea-dog observed me keenly.

"And then?"

"Perhaps finish," and the inevitable shrug. It occurred to me that in the implication of doubt lay a good deal more of optimism than the situation warranted. But in point of fact hurricanes are of rare occurrence in this part of the Pacific, and are usually sufficiently forecastable to permit of seeking port, or of remaining there. But to encounter one with our present equipment would, I feel, go far to justify Stevenson's characterization of "adventure."

Our little cabin contains four berths; but so one uses them, for the soft night makes it a delight to sleep in the open. The lane of the islands, the ubiquitous mosquito, and has been so far behind, quite as has dust and heat. And it is a far more wonderful tropic moon, in the golden light of which the natives gather upon the forward deck in the evening and sing the songs of Tahiti and Samoa and of all Polynesia.

There is the sense of perfect contentment that one feels as he glides down the Grand Canal in Venice on a carnival night in the spring. The world seems as remote as the low-hanging stars of the velvet southern sky. I was told in Papeete, as the Vahine set forth in the midst of such acclaim, that I was embarking upon a wild and hazardous adventure, fraught with possibilities upon which all my friends, from the American Consul to my native host in far Tautira, dwell with disquieting insistence.

Well, then, if this be the thing called adventure, give me yet more of it. Let us sail on, ever as Cook and Bougainville and the voyagers of old, until, we have found still more remote isles of the South Seas. For we are a happy company, and well content. Nothing is within hundreds of miles of us; indeed, we are undoubtedly the only vessel of any sort traversing this part of the Pacific.

Yet, we heed not the lack of companionship. Our poultry proclaims loudly the advent of each rosy dawn, our swine are as animated as on a New England farm, and our Polynesians laugh by day and sing by night. Our voyage is more romantic than all the stories of romance, for we sail "on from island unto island, at the beck of the day" in our little craft smaller than Jason's in quest of such fair isles as might hide another Golden Fleece.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow, April 2

The elections for the Moscow Soviet began recently. In view of the fact that no non-Communist political organizations, meetings or newspapers are tolerated, one is somewhat surprised by the volume of one-sided electoral propaganda. A red hand is a favorite election sign on the street posters. Jangling rhymes praising the Soviets as the organs which freed the workers from the rule of the bankers and capitalists are flashed from an electric sign on the roof of a building near the State Opera House. Getting out the vote, even in an election where only one party is functioning, seems to be a point of honor in Russia as well as in America.

The Supreme Court of the Soviet Union will soon hear the case of the three German students, Kinderman, Woltsch and Dittmer, who were arrested several months ago by the State Political Police. It is reported that the fate of these students has excited a good deal of interest abroad, and that an interpellation in their behalf was offered in the German Reichstag. The Soviet Government denies this, which, it is claimed, is borne out by the statements of the students themselves, is that Kinderman, Woltsch and Dittmer belonged to the German reactionary secret organization "Consul" and came to Russia for the purpose of assassinating Trotsky, Stalin and other Communist leaders. The students are alleged to have wormed their way into a private branch of the German Communist Party by posing as Communists, and to have won the confidence of the officials in the Soviet Embassy at Berlin by representing themselves as men of natural science who wished to carry on research and deliver lectures in Russia.

Two ethical problems hold the foreground in the discussions which are such a common feature of the Soviet press. The question whether Communists are entitled to have servants has been exhaustively canvassed; the general conclusion is that Communists who work have the right to employ servants, provided that they treat them as comrades and equals. The other problem concerns especially the new working-class members who were drawn into the Communist Party during the Lenin enrollment. As Communists these men were obliged to renounce all religious beliefs and practices, but their wives often insist on keeping the icons or pictures of saints on the walls and continue to attend church. The question has been raised whether a "Leninist" (as the new party members are called) should leave his wife if she should prove obstinately religious. The responsible party workers are inclined to reject this suggestion as unbecomingly to advance their antireligious ideas only by methods of persuasion.

As a result of the shortage of rye flour, long lines have been forming in front of some of the bakeries and grocery stores, both in Moscow and in Leningrad; and a tendency to buy and hoard flour has become apparent. The Government is taking steps to meet the situation by bringing additional flour to the large centers and by issuing statements designed to reassure the population and to discourage the practice of hoarding. The shortage is partly attributed to the demand for flour in the drought-stricken provinces, which has resulted in some cases in Leninist to advance their antireligious ideas only by methods of persuasion.

One of the most picturesque sights in the streets of Moscow is a white-haired musician who reproduces operatic airs and revolutionary songs with an equal degree of skill and fire. This man is a familiar figure at midnight just outside the State Opera House, where he plays over the well-known melodies of "Sadko," "Carmen," or whatever opera was given, for the benefit of the home-sitting audiences. So intense is the devotion to the work that he sometimes almost repulses passers-by who try to give him alms while he is in the midst of one of his melodies.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Education in the United States"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I have just read the letter of T. M. B. which recently appeared in the Monitor under the caption, "Education in the United States." There is a quotation in that letter from the work of Prof. E. P. Humphrey on "Nationalism and Religion" which seems to me to need comment. It reads in part: "In America there is a distinct recognition of the fact that there is a national state; the nation created the state, and can make or unmake its laws and government." As to the statement that "the nation created the state," let me give the opinion of Justice Chase in the case of *Ware vs. Hylton*, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1796. The learned Justice, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, said: "I consider this as a declaration, not that the United States jointly, in a collective capacity, were independent states, but that each of them was a sovereign and independent state, that is, that each of them had a right to govern itself by its own laws, and its own laws, without any control from any other power upon earth." This seems to contradict the statement that the nation created the state.

As to the statement that "the nation can make or unmake its (the state's) laws and government," let me quote from Cooley's Constitutional Law: "In American constitutional law a peculiar system is established; the powers of sovereignty being classified, and some of them apportioned to the government of the United States for its exercise, while others are left to the states. Under this apportionment the nation is possessed of supreme, absolute and uncontrollable power in respect to certain subjects throughout all the states, while the states have the like unqualified power, within their respective limits, in respect to other subjects." (License Cases, 5 How. 504, 588.)

Education is a subject that has been left to the individual states. The United States have never exercised control in the matter of education.

The nation cannot make or unmake the government of a state. In fact, the Constitution demands that "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government." (Article IV, Section 4.) In the above, I take it that the term state is used in reference to the several members of the American Union, while nation is applied to the whole body of the people

coming under the jurisdiction of the federal government. The term state is often employed as importing the same thing with nation. In that meaning it is often capitalized. So it is when it refers to a member of the American Union.

If I take the quotation from Professor Humphrey the terms are used as employed in Political Science, then we again are confronted with a difficulty. In his Political Science and Comparative Constitutional Law, Professor Burgess defines nation as "a population of an ethnic unity, inhabiting a territory of a geographic unit." And the state he defines as "a particular portion of mankind viewed as an organized unit." Within the meaning of these terms, the United States is both a nation and a state. What then can be the meaning of a sentence, "the nation created the state; the nation is above the state?" Milwaukee, Wis. J. E.

"Concord and American Friendship"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In your recent editorial, "Concord and Anglo-American Friendship," you say it would be a sorry thing if the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battle in which Englishmen fought Englishmen "should be construed in England as in any sense a hostile gesture."

I am confident that the thought of the British is far too broad for such a misunderstanding. But it is not this that necessarily relieves Americans of this risk; neither do they shine before the world in these celebrations when they include, for instance, a costumed sham fight on the spot of the historic event.

The United States, which at heart is working so earnestly and sincerely for world peace, is not consistent in this last display, and will awaken to see that it must live to the letter that which it would teach others. What would be thought if every nation, or individual, periodically celebrated former quarrels and settlements, and would such a course tend to establish brotherly feeling between the descendants of these one-time antagonists?

America is too great a nation to allow her ideals for peace and good will toward all to be misrepresented before the world by a small section of her people, and I think, if a national plebiscite could be taken, a vigorous protest would be the result. Fortunately England knows this. Cambridge, Mass. A. Le P.

Harmless Gridiron Club Satire